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2.15 „ to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
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	„ „ „	Lv.			8.0 p.m.	Tuesday.
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	„ „ „	Lv.		2.15 „	12.30 p.m.	
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	„ „ „	Lv.		Forenoon.	Forenoon.	
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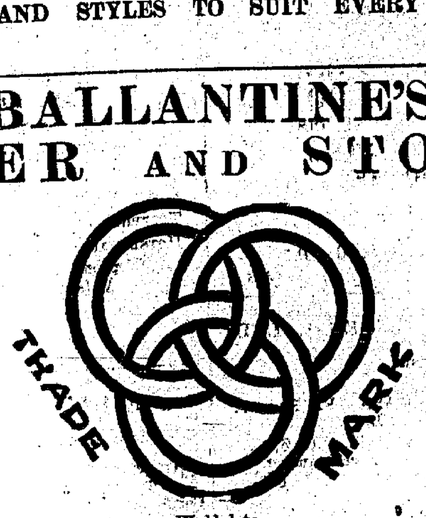
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HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

SILVER DOLLARS.

A fine of $5 was imposed upon a Chinese who endeavoured to export 40 silver dollars, and the latter amount was also ordered to be forfeited. It was stated that in addition to the 40 silver dollars the man also had in his possession over $1,000 in notes and Chinese coins.

PICKPOCKET.

A Chinese police reservist heard an alarm raised regarding a pickpocket who had removed a $10 note from another man's pocket. He gave chase, and succeeded in arresting the thief, who was sentenced by Mr. Melbourne to four weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

MISSING COPPER WIRE.

Much copper wire belonging to the Hongkong Electric Company has been stolen by *employés*, and one of their number appeared before Mr. Wood yesterday and was charged with the theft of a quantity of wire which was left over from a job at Shaukiwan. After evidence had been given by Mr. Petley, the defendant was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

NOVEL EXCUSE.

When a Chinese was charged before Mr. Melbourne with assaulting a Chinese woman he made the statement, apparently by way of excuse, that the woman was his wife. The complainant stoutly denied the soft impeachment, adding that she had been a widow for over six years. The woman also stated that as she was walking along the street defendant and some other men rushed at her and snatched her earnings. She was knocked down, and defendant kicked her.

The defendant was bound over to be of good behaviour.

ALLEGED VILLAGE RAID.

Five men were charged before Mr. Melbourne with armed robbery, which it is alleged, they, in company with some thirty others, committed at Shui Hau village on December 2nd.

It was stated that the gang of robbers raided the village and took everything they could lay hands on. They also took away with them, and held to ransom, three men, who afterwards escaped. The total amount of "booty" secured by the robbers is about $1,536, and very little of the stolen property has been discovered.

The case was adjourned.

NOT BELIEVED.

A night-soil coolie was charged with entering the moulders' shop at Wellington Barracks with intent to commit a felony, and also with the larceny of two pieces of iron, on the early morning of the 17th. He pleaded not guilty.

The story told by two Chinese sappers was to the effect that, while on duty, they heard the door of the moulders' shop being opened, and, upon looking out, they saw the defendant making his way into the shop. He was inside for twenty minutes, and then left by way of a window. Then the defendant "looked around" and they saw him pick up two pieces of iron. They followed him and eventually took him to the guard-room; over three hours after the alleged theft had been committed.

Mr. Wood did not believe this evidence, and discharged the coolie.

JAPANESE AT VARIANCE.

Soon after some Japanese had sat down to a meal a quarrel arose between the guest of the evening and a Japanese stoker. This led to a case of assault being heard by Mr. Wood yesterday.

The complainant alleged that defendant was the aggressor throughout, and, as a result of a fight, he (complainant) sustained a badly bitten thumb, and also a bite on the leg.

The defendant exposed the interior of his mouth, and, pointing to a vacant space in an otherwise perfect row of teeth, said that complainant had knocked the tooth out.

Mr. Wood was of the opinion that the case was one in which no-one was the real aggressor; it was a free fight.

A witness said that the cause of the trouble was an old business transaction.

The two men were each bound over in the sum of $100, and two sureties of $100, to be of good behaviour for six months. They were also informed that if they indulged in more pugilistic displays they would be sent to prison.

HONGKONG CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE AGAINST AN INDIAN MONEY-LENDER.

Yesterday, at a sitting of the Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Gompertz presiding, Bishon Singh was charged with having, on or about 18th January last, feloniously endeavoured to obtain the sum of $95 from Lall Singh by means of an altered instrument, knowing the same to have been altered; and with having uttered a forged and altered promissory note in the name of Lall Singh, knowing it to be altered.

Mr. G. N. Orme, of the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. R. C. Faithfull) appeared for the defendant.

The following were empanneled as a jury:—Messrs. Walter Morley, Hermillo Heomigiddo dos Remedios, Abdul Kadir Rahumed, Alberto Maria Octavis dos Remedios, Moosa Mahomed, James D. Courtenay, Calixto Baptista da Roza.

Complainant is a Lance-Sergeant of Police, and the defendant a money-lender. It is averred that in November last the complainant went to defendant's hut in Des Vœux Road to borrow $25. He obtained that sum and signed an I.O.U. for that amount in Bishon Singh's presence. The next stage of the case was that Bishon Singh summoned Lall Singh for the sum of $95, producing as evidence an I.O.U. for $95. Lall Singh contended he had signed the I.O.U. for $25, and the case was remanded for a week by the Chief Justice in order that both parties could go to the Sikh temple and take the Sikh oath. They visited the Sikh temple and Lall Singh swore that he had borrowed $25 from the defendant and still owed him $25. Bishon would not take the oath that day, but the next day they returned to the temple and on that occasion Bishon Singh took the oath and said Lall Singh took $95 from him. Lall Singh objected that it was not a proper oath and that Bishon Singh must swear that he gave him $95. Bishon Singh then swore to that effect. The Chief Justice gave judgment in favour of Lall Singh, with costs, remarking at the time that he considered the I.O.U. produced a very suspicious document, and would hand it to the Crown Solicitor for investigation. When the case was in the lower Court Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, an expert, gave evidence, from a close examination of the written figures and a chemical test of the ink used, that the tail of the figure 2 in the I.O.U. had been erased, that the tail of the 9 had been written with the same ink as the top part of the curve of the 9, and that there were other indications of the alteration of the figure 2 into a 9. Examples of the figure 9 written by Lall Singh before and after he knew of this case were produced.

Complainant gave evidence in support of his averments.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, was also examined, at considerable length, on the internal evidence of alteration of the figure in the promissory note or I.O.U. produced by the defendant.

The defendant deposed that he had been a registered money-lender for over five years. He had loaned money to many hundreds of people. If he loaned money to Europeans or Indians or Chinese, the note was made out in English, irrespective of the nationality of the borrower. The borrower invariably wrote out the promissory note; if he could not write he would get somebody to write it for him. Witness generally loaned on promissory notes, but sometimes on I.O.Us. He had sued over 70 or 80 times in this Court on promissory notes and had had to produce these to prove the claims. He brought the I.O.U. to Court in this case when he summoned the complainant to repay him $95. Complainant came to him on a Sunday in November to borrow. As it was a Sunday stamped paper could not be got, and witness told complainant that he would have to get someone to make out the note. Complainant replied that he was wanting the money urgently, and he took away a blank form of I.O.U. and came back about an hour later with the note filled up in Indian. Witness objected to the paper being written in Indian and complainant said he was not leaving the Colony and it could be made out in English later on. Witness saw complainant next on the 27th November, and again at the Sikh temple in December. He saw him again on the 18th January, when he said he wanted to pay back the $25. Witness replied: "I gave you $95; how can you expect me to accept $25?" Witness said he would take him to Court, and subsequently, issued a writ and produced the I.O.U. in Court.

How much money have you out on loan at the present moment?—Between four and five thousand dollars.

Cross-examined by Mr. Orme, witness said the outstanding money he had mentioned was his own. He had money in his possession, in addition. He used to lend out money for other people. He was very particular that all his promissory notes or I.O.Us. were written in English. This was the only exception. It was Sunday and there was no one available to make it out in English, and complainant went away to the New Territory. When he put it to complainant he denied liability for any sum. Witness kept no books, but simply depended upon the I.O.Us. or promissory notes to ascertain what was owing and when it fell due.

Mr. Orme and Mr. Jenkin afterwards addressed the jury, and his Lordship summed up.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty by a majority of six to one, and the defendant was discharged.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPANY REPORTS.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The forty-eighth annual report of the General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd) and Consulting Committee for presentation to the shareholders at the forty-eighth ordinary meeting, to be held on the 28th inst., states:—

Working Account, 1915.—This Account shows a surplus of $444,357.90.

Reinsurance Fund.—The sum standing at credit of this Account has been employed in the purchase of Gold securities, and this Fund will be shown as a Sterling Fund in future.

It is proposed to appropriate £15,000, at exchange 2/4¼=$125,217.39, out of the profits of the year 1915 to the credit of this Fund. The Fund will then stand at £77,909.7.0.

Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account.—Depreciation in the market prices of securities and a loss in the value of Gold Securities as expressed in Silver, due to the rise in exchange from 1s/11d. (the rate as per last Report) to 2/4¼ (the rate at 31st December, 1916), has assisted to reduce the sum standing at credit of this Account to $35,852.27. It is proposed to transfer $103,140.51 from the profits of the year 1915 to the credit of this Account, which will then stand at $138,992.78.

Dividend.—The General Managers and Consulting Committee have pleasure in recommending a dividend of $27 per share, absorbing $216,000.

Working Account, 1916.—The balance at credit of this Account is $467,907.73.

Consulting Committee.—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Messrs. White, Maitland and Gubbay retire but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

The report and balance sheet of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. for the year ending December 31st, 1916, to be presented at the ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders on the 27th inst, states, among other things:—

The Gross Profit for the year is		$1,471,131.53
After paying Interest	$124,237.09	
and depreciating Plant, &c., by	228,424.83	
and paying a Bonus to Staff of	50,000.00	
		$402,661.92
there remains a net profit of		$1,068,469.61
and adding amount brought forward as per last Report	$365,316.44	
less Interim Dividend paid 9th November, 1916	149,245.00	
		$216,071.44
leaves available a sum of		$1,284,541.05
which the Directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—		
To pay a Final Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum or $2.50 per share	$149,857.50	
To pay a Bonus to Shareholders of $6.00 per share	359,658.00	
To transfer to Reserved Fund	300,000.00	
To carry forward to new account	475,025.55	
		$1,284,541.05

In accordance with Article No. 90 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. A. S. Sorensen retire by rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Mr. D. Landale and Mr. D. W. Craddock having resigned on leaving the Colony, the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton and Mr. J. H. Wallace were invited to join the Board in their place, and these appointments require confirmation at this meeting. Mr. H. P. White's appointment to the Board, in room of Mr. G. W. Barton resigned, also requires confirmation at this meeting.

THE CHINA SOCIETY.

ENTERTAINMENT TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A tea and entertainment were given to some 130 wounded soldiers on the afternoon of 1st inst. by the President, His Excellency the Chinese Minister, and other members of the China Society. The gathering took place in the Pillar Hall, Victoria Station, and proved to be a most successful meeting, that was enjoyed alike by guests and hosts. There were some thirty tables, at which the following hostesses presided:—Lady Jordan, Lady Fremantle, Mrs. Townsend, Lady Hillier, Mrs. Martin, Miss Hall, Lady Pelly, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Willoughby-Meade, Mrs. L. Giles, Mrs. Angier, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Cantlie, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. D'Iffanger, Mrs. Wilcockson, Mrs. Coughtrie, Mrs. H. D. C. Jones, Mrs. Beazley, Mrs. Soothill, Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. Brenan, Mrs. Brown, Miss Dodwell, Lady Cameron, Mrs. A. Little, Miss Hannen, and Mrs. Probst.

Amongst others who were present and assisted were Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, Sir John Jordan, Mr. A. M. Townsend, Mr. Geo. Jamieson, Mr. Byron Brenan, Mr. Paul H. King, Dr. Johnston, Mr. Cheng, Mr. J. C. Hall, Mr. A. G. Angier, Mr. McLeish, Mr. D'Iffanger, Mr. R. H. Hill, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Michael, Dr. Steele, and Dr. Lionel Giles, hon secretary.

During tea time a selection of popular music was performed, and after the refreshments an entertainment was given by Miss Marie Dainton, assisted by Mr. Finlay Dunn and a piano, Miss Nellie Lewis (mezzo), and Mr. Walter Walters in song and stories. Miss Edythe Adamson, G.S.M., was accompanist. The songs and recitations were much appreciated, and after a few words from Mr. A. M. Townsend, who stated that the Society was very pleased to welcome them on the occasion, and wished them all a speedy recovery to good health, the meeting dispersed.

The wounded guests were inmates of the following hospitals:—Acton, Middlesex, Montpelier, St. George's, St. Thomas's, West London, and Westminster. —*L. and C. Express.*

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. Percy V. Jackson, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's shipping department, is leaving Shanghai shortly for Europe. Mr. Jackson was the organizing lieutenant of the Legion of Frontiersmen, of whose members no less than 9,000 have gone on active service from distant parts of the Empire.

Captain J. M. Steel, promoted, served on the battleship *Centurion*, when she was flagship of Sir Alexander Buller, commanding the China Squadron, and in 1910 he served on the *Minotaur*, flagship of Sir Alfred Winsloe, commanding the China Squadron, 1910.

SATURDAY'S MATINEE FOR SERVICE MEN'S ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The total proceeds of the *Matinee* on Saturday, kindly given by the members of the Bandman Opera Company, amounted to $1,129.30. This represents the whole gross proceeds, and a cheque for that amount has been handed over to the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt, who is acting as treasurer to the fund. The handsome sum thus realised gives the new fund an excellent start and augurs well for its future. There is no doubt that the object of the fund—the entertainment of the men of H. M. Services in the Colony—commends itself to all, and there is little fear that a well-administered fund will lack support. The Committee are much indebted to the members of the Bandman Opera Company for their generous assistance; to Mr. Paine, of Messrs. Moutrie; to the local papers for their willing help; and to all friends who contributed to make the *matinee* so successful.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SUPERINTENDENTS.

The attendance of all ranks is drawn to S.O. 73, which requires that all correspondence with, and all applications and reports to, Superintendents must be made through the Unit Commanders concerned. Correspondence and applications failing to comply with this Order will be disregarded.

LEAVE REGULATIONS.

Members are reminded that the term "Unit Commander" in S.O. 87 (c) is defined in S.O. 1 (c) as meaning Platoon Commander, etc.

BAND PRACTICE.

The Band Practice ordered for Tuesday, March 20th, is hereby cancelled.

JOINED.

No. 2 Company—P.-c. 476 Ivanovich.

(Sgd.) R. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.)

March 19th, 1917.

K'ung Yuan Kuo-ch, a Chinese writer, declares that the German women are to blame for the war, as that Prussianism is nothing more than that masculine desire to please women which leads a thief to go and steal so that the mistress of his heart may be pleased.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Despite H.E. the Governor's announcement at the meeting of the Legislative Council on February 22nd that it was his desire that members of the Civil Service should not be deprived of the opportunity of having their cases heard by the Military Service Commission, it is whispered that in some Departments the staff have received instructions to withhold their names. If this be true, it should not be difficult for the Commission to ascertain the departments in which it has occurred by classifying the applications which they have received and noting the omissions. There is no reason of which I can think, except that on full pay they are very costly soldiers, why Civil Servants who wish to volunteer should be regarded in any different light from members of the mercantile community, especially after the Governor's assurance. At all events the question should be left for decision to the authority set up for that purpose. Nobody can be spared without causing somebody inconvenience and extra work, and the normal hours of most Government offices compare very favourably with those of business houses. The situation might be met by postponing all new projects until after the war. There is a very widespread feeling that this step ought to be taken.

The magisterial mind works in a mysterious way its wonders to perform. The other day one of the Hongkong magistrates was called upon to deal with a number of unjust scales and hawkers' cases. The majority of the hawkers were required to pay fines ranging from $1 to $3 for shouting their wares in forbidden areas. The offending shopkeepers, whose delinquencies hovered between two and five per cent., were mulcted on an average $5 each. One of the defendants, however, was caught using scales which went against the purchaser to the extent of 21 per cent. The Inspector glowed with satisfaction at having brought such a glaring case to justice—and "justice" was administered in the shape of a $10 fine! This particular shopkeeper is doing such a big business that the fine would probably have been paid, by means of the dishonest 21 per cent., in a morning's work. The magistrate appears to have acted on the principle that there should be a reduced penalty for large deficiencies.

At the Magistracy, there are one or two matters which call for improvement from a hygienic point of view. It would be an advantage, for instance, if the offenders were brought in singly, instead of being herded together like cattle in a pen! Frequently, too, the space reserved for the general public is even more crowded than the prisoners' pen. As a result of the present arrangements, the atmosphere of the Court-rooms, which are small and badly ventilated, is most oppressive. As one practitioner remarked the other day, "We shall soon require gas-masks in this Court."

The fact that War Funds will benefit to the extent of nearly £5,000 as a result of the recent Hongkong Race Meeting constitutes a powerful argument in support of holding this annual fixture. The bulk of the money was, of course, derived from the Chinese, and there is no doubt that it would never have been obtained as a voluntary contribution towards the Great Cause. The Stewards and members of the Jockey Club were themselves responsible for raising £800 for the Red Cross Fund. Whatever, therefore, may be said about the principle of holding races in war-time I am afraid that there is no denying that in the interest of the war funds they should be continued.

The thanks of the community are due to the members of the Bandman Opera Company for the performance which they gave on Saturday afternoon on behalf of the Fund which has been started by the Rev. C. H. Cooper Hunt and the Rev. T. Robinson for the entertainment of the Soldiers and Sailors stationed at Hongkong. By their efforts a sum of well over $100 was raised for this worthy object. This, and the fact that all the male members of the *cast* who are of military age have volunteered for military service, should silence those who, in their ignorance, have not hesitated to say uncharitable things about them. They are "doing their bit" to the best of their ability, and no one can do more.

The latest in local Chinese cinema announcements:—

"Prussia's broken pledges"—6,000 feet long.

"The empty stocking"; full of pathos; 1,000 feet long.

"The British Navvy (Navy) at play"; strong war film depicting how the British Navvy trains to rule the waves.

"Some Bun (Hun) horrors"; another touching war story.

RODERICK RANDOM.

RUSSIA'S REVOLT.

EXPERIENCES OF A HONGKONG RESIDENT.

A TOAST TO "THE COMING REVOLUTION."

Yesterday a *Daily Press* representative had a brief but interesting conversation with a gentleman who has recently arrived in Hongkong from Russia, in which country he stayed for some weeks when *en route* to Hongkong from England.

About three weeks ago he was in Petrograd, and, as a consequence of what he saw and heard in the capital during a week's stay, the revolution has come to him by no means as a surprise; his only surprise is that the revolt was carried through so bloodlessly, remembering, as he does, how great was the revolutionary spirit embedded in the heart of the Russian people as a result of a woefully corrupt autocracy.

"When I was in Petrograd three weeks ago," he said, "all the Russians, the working and middle classes, and also the big business and professional men, were talking about the revolution which was coming; but they were all hoping that it would be staved off until the end of the war. Every Russian I spoke with was a revolutionary; they were all heartily sick and tired of the corruption in official circles; this and the lack of an ordered Constitution. The Duma was practically worthless, and the Tsar had no power and practically no voice.

"I was exceedingly well received by all Russians when they knew that I was an Englishman; they could not do enough for me. Russians will do anything for Englishmen in Russia at the present time. I was entertained at various parties, and at one supper, just to give you an instance of the depth of the revolutionary spirit, the toast of the evening was 'to the coming revolution'; they made no secret about it. But the reason they wished it to be staved off until the end of the war was because not everybody was quite sure the attitude the military party would take. Apparently, however, the military party are on the side of the people."

As an instance of political, and official, tyranny in Russia, the following incident was quoted:—"I was sitting at supper with about 30 Russians, and, following a conversation with a Russian officer, who had been taken prisoner by the Austrians, and then re-taken by the Russians, this officer asked me to look around the assembled company and to guess how many had been in prison for political, or assumed political, offences. I was unable to express an opinion, but the officer continued:—'that lady has been so many years in prison, that other lady has been sent to Siberia, that gentleman and his wife have been exiled for so many years'; indicating certain members of the Company, and so on; and, in the end, I found that everyone present, excepting myself, had been imprisoned, or sent to Siberia, for a certain period of years; and all present were ardent and enthusiastic revolutionaries.

"Each Russian I met, and I met many, was heartily sick of the then Government, and this feeling of disgust had been growing for a long time. It was known that the Tsar was an autocrat, and that he was in the hands of the Duma, which was also autocratic and exceedingly corrupt. There is only one other monarch so autocratic as the Tsar and that is the Kaiser; that was the opinion which was forced on me as the result of my stay in Russia; and the change which has been brought about so swiftly was absolutely essential and necessary from the Russian point of view."

The gentleman interviewed expressed the opinion that the change would have no detrimental effect on the general progress of the war; in fact, he opined that it would lead to a very necessary "bracing up" on the Russian front. The Russian opinion was:—"If we can only get rid of this corrupt autocracy and get the army on our side we shall not fear anything," and, apparently, they had brought this about. A certain number of police seemed to be on the side of officialdom, but they had been dealt with.

With regard to Russian opinion of the Grand Duke Nicholas, our correspondent was informed that the Russians had

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

"nothing against" him; but "the Tsar is ruled by his wife; he is too much of a visionary; he was not sufficiently practical; and the same may be said of the officials who immediately surrounded him. A Russian officer said to me not so very long ago.—'What a pity your Lord Kitchener died; if he had lived and had come to Russia, as he intended doing, we should have made him our military organiser.'"

The following was given as an instance of Russian official corruption:—"In Newcastle, before I left England, I had to get my passport *vised* by the Russian Counsul. The usual fee is 2.25 roubles; worth, at the rate of exchange, about 3s.; they charged me 4s. 10d.; a glaring case of corruption and squeeze. When I arrived at Petrograd the passport was *vised* again, by the British Consul, and I only had to pay the equivalent of 2/-. That is the difference between two sets of officials. One charges you correct exchange and the other makes a huge proportionate profit. And it is that sort of official corruption which has laid the foundations for the revolution which has been carried through so successfully."

Asked if he thought that the deposed Government had been secretly intriguing for peace, the gentleman interviewed replied in the negative. All Russia, he said, was for war until the aims of the Allies had been achieved; and the revolutionaries more so than anyone else. The revolutionaries were "the people," and they were all keen on prosecuting the war to a final and successful conclusion. It was, chiefly, because they realised that the autocratic Tsar and the Duma were, by their autocracy and general corruption, interfering with the progress of the war, so far as Russia was concerned, that the people had risen, and, looking back on his visit, and remembering the deep and pent-up feeling which existed, he was surprised that the change had been brought about with such a small shedding of blood. The change would be a good one for Russia.

THE "TSINTAO" INCIDENT AT CANTON.

FURTHER DETAILS.

A correspondent, writing from Canton on March 18th, says:—

At 6.40 p.m. on Friday, Mr. Tang, Inspector of the Board of Chinese Naval Bureau, approached the *Tsintao* to ask the four Germans on board to surrender the gunboat. The Huns replied that they were preparing to do so, and, before the naval officer could board the gunboat, the Germans began to place their belongings in a sampan. Seeing this, the Naval Officer turned back and went on board the Chinese cruiser *Yong Chong*, lying near, presumably to make things ready to take the *Tsintao* in charge. Presently four loud reports of bombs were heard from the *Tsintao*, and, when the smoke cleared away the four Germans were seen in the sampan, hurrahing and glorifying their deed! They rowed to the *Yong Chong*, and there they were detained by the Naval officers on board. When this happened there were the Chinese men-of-war *Kwongtai* and *Loi Yoyee*, besides the *Yung Chong*, a few cable-lengths from the *Tsintao*, and all the crews witnessed the affair. The *Tsintao* began to sink at midnight, and one of the river gunboats towed her into shallow water, near the Sunchow side of Whampoa, where she can now be seen stern down, lying helpless, a monument of German lawlessness and outrage.

A VOICE FROM THE TRENCHES.

[APOLOGISING PROFOUNDLY TO "ALICE IN WONDERLAND."]

(To be Sung very Slowly and Sadly.)

"Will you come a little faster," say the boys to Mr. Snail,
We really have a purpose for getting on their trail.
Think how stupidly they blundered on their way to taking France.
So cheer up, Mr. Civvy, and come and join the dance."

Can you? Can't you? Will you? Won't you? Can you join the dance?
Will you? Won't you? Can you? Can't you? Will you come to France?

"I am sure they will delight you, the wondrous things we see,
And the way that things are thrown at us to increase felicity."
But the Snail replied: "No thanks, No thanks, it is safer here than France"—
He had reasons, really reasons, why he could not join the dance.
Could not. Would not. Will not. Cannot. Would not come to France.
Would not, would not, would not. Would not—Dare not join the dance.

"What matters it if I don't go," dear Mr. Snail replied,
"Or if there really is a war across the other side?
The Submarine will catch me if I take a boat for France";
Then he turned a paler colour, said he could not join the dance.
Will you? Will you? Will you? Will you join the dance?
Will you? Will you? Will you? Will you? Will you come to France?

TREVOR CHANNER.

LAUNCH OF THE "KWAISANG."

"ANOTHER NAIL IN THE COFFIN OF THE ENEMY."

"Another nail driven into the coffin of the enemy" was the very apt description given by Mr. Dodwell of the launching of the *Kwaisang* by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., yesterday afternoon. The boat was launched very successfully, and there was a large company from Hongkong present at the ceremony. The band of the 74th Punjabis, under Bandmaster Christian, had been playing various selections whilst the gathering assembled and struck up "Rule Britannia" when the ship was loosened from her moorings and slipped gracefully into the sea. Miss Anton broke the bottle of wine against the vessel's side as a token of good luck. The Chinese on board fired a tremendous number of crackers to celebrate the occasion, and the Europeans raised their hats and cheered. Mr. R. M. Dyer, the manager of the Dock Company, was the recipient of many congratulations upon the way in which the whole proceedings were carried out.

Among those present, in addition to Mr. S. H. Dodwell, the Chairman of the Company, Mr. R. M. Dyer, the Manager, and Miss Anton, were Major General Ventris, Sir Wm. Rees Davies, Commodore H. G. G. Sandeman, the Hon. Mr. Claude Severn, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Sharpe, K.C., Commander C. W. Beckwith, Colonel Chapman, Captain Richardson, Major Macdonald, Messrs. Hastings, E. V. D. Parr, H. Humphreys, G. Tisdall, R. Sutherland, A. O. Lang, Gordon, Barton, A. R. Lowe, H. P. White, Lancaster, Hough, Lambert, Logan, Greig, E. J. Jacks, E. J. Grist, Kremer, Ho Fook and many ladies.

At the conclusion of the ceremony of launching an adjournment was made to the Dock Co's Reading Room where the tables had been laid with light refreshments. Here Mr. Dodwell, who presided, proposed the toast of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., the owners of the *Kwaisang*, and referred to the launching as another nail being driven into the coffin of the enemy, remarking, at the same time, that the Dock Company had a good many more nails of a similar kind yet to be driven in. The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, he said, had always been good supporters of the Dock Company but the *Kwaisang* was the first ocean going steamer they had built for them. He only hoped it would not be the last. (Applause.) The construction of the *Kwaisang* and of her sister ship, which was shortly to be launched, had been greatly delayed by the difficulty in getting early delivery of material. As the cost of shipping had gone up by about 200 per cent. in the meantime, however, he would take the liberty of thinking that the value of the vessel to the owners had appreciated to the same extent. They had endeavoured to make the *Kwaisang* a credit to the ship-building industry, and they were ready to build vessels of twice, and even three times, the size of that one. He thought, under the circumstances, that it was up to the owners at Home and to the Government to see that the fullest use was made of the facilities which were at their disposal and of the labour and plant which the Dock Company could offer them. In conclusion, he thanked Miss Anton cordially for her assistance and asked her acceptance of a gold wrist watch as a small memento of the occasion.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, in replying to the toast, also commented upon the very cordial relations which had always existed between the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company and the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Sometimes, he said, the Indo-China Co. thought that the charges were rather high but, on the other hand, the Dock Company always insisted that they were very low, and, of course, as was shown by the figures of the 1916 balance sheet, they had to recognise that the Dock Company was not run on the lines of a charitable institution. The Dock Company had always had the reputation of turning out good work, and, as far as the *Kwaisang* was concerned, he was sure that her owners were proud of her and would welcome her as a very valuable addition to their fleet, particularly so now that several of their steamers were diverted from their ordinary trade routes and were being used in the national service. The name *Kwaisang* meant "noble increase" and the ship would certainly be a valuable and highly appreciated addition to their line. He wished continued prosperity to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

Shortly afterwards the Company separated.

THE VESSELS DIMENSIONS.

The dimensions of the *Kwaisang*, which is built of steel to Lloyd's Class 100 A1. are as follows:—

Length overall 301 feet; length B. P. 290 feet; breadth 42 feet; dept 25 feet.

The vessel, which will carry a deadweight of about 3,500 tons on Lloyd's freeboard, will be fitted with one set of single screw triple expansion engines of about 1,500 I. H. P. and two main boilers 14 feet 3 in. diam. by 10 feet 6 in. long with a working pressure of 180 lbs., and one donkey boiler 8 feet 6 in. x 8 feet 6 in., with a working pressure of 100 lbs.

The auxiliary machinery comprises a steam driven dynamo capable of lighting the whole ship, a separate centrifugal circulating pump, two Weir feed pumps and heater, a large ballast pump, and two donkey feed pumps, and a Weir evaporator capable of producing 15 tons of water daily.

Water ballast is carried in a cellular double bottom and also in one deep tank.

Passengers, officers and engineers' accommodation is fitted up in modern style on the Bridge deck and all is suitably lighted and ventilated.

The vessel has two steel masts fitted with six derricks and steam winches for the rapid handling and discharge of cargo. She will have a Hongkong B. O. T. passenger certificate and is designed to have a sea going speed of 11 knots.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

LADIES' SHOES

OUR NOTED FOOTWEAR IS ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.

WHITE CANVAS SHOES
FROM $6.00 PER PAIR.

BLACK KID SHOES
FROM $8.50 PER PAIR.

THE "WARD" SHOE

A STRONG BLACK GLACE, ONE BAR SHOE WITH 1¾ INCH SQUARE HEELS FINISHED WITH RUBBER TIP,
SPECIAL VALUE $6.50 PER PAIR.

THIS IS THE IDEAL SHOE FOR
HOSPITAL AND HOUSE WEAR

ALL SHOES STOCKED IN HALF SIZES AND TWO FITTINGS.

MORLEY'S LISLE-THREAD HOSE
IN BLACK AND WHITE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

DRINK
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

OBTAINABLE AT:—
Wing On Co., Ltd.
Sincere Co., Ltd.
Sun Co., Ltd.
Cheong Tai.
Nam Hing Loong.
Ty Sing.
Sang Tai.
Kwan Tye.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from SINCERE CO., LTD.

Stocked by THE HONGKONG HOTEL.



Bottled by British Labour.

PRICES DUTY PAID.

QUARTS—$20.00 per case of 4 dozen.
or $5.10 per dozen.

PINTS — $26.50 per case of 8 dozen.
or $3.40 per dozen.

Admitted to be the Best Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[94 2

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 348

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW IN
SHIRTS
FOR
DAY OR EVENING WEAR.
IN
ZEPHYR, CAMBRIC AND PRINTS.



They are of a Dependable Quality, being well cut and made, and allow *Perfect Freedom* to the *Wearer*.

INSPECTION INVITED.

PRICES FROM $3 EACH.

89

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby Notified that from the 1st APRIL, 1917, until further Notice, the Currency Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of $0.32 to equal Franc 1.00.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1917. [416

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby Notified that from the 1st APRIL, 1917, until further Notice, the Currency Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of $0.32 to equal Franc 1.00.

A. B. SOERENSEN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1917. [417

WANTED.

HOTEL MANAGER for First-Class Hotel in Yokohama, mostly family trade, Man or Woman Swiss preferred. Write HOTEL, Post Office Box 169 Yokohama. Must be experienced.

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HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 27th March, 1917, to WEDNESDAY, 25th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1917. [420

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by ACT OF CONGRESS approved September 7th, 1916, it is provided that when the United States of America is at war or during any national emergency the existence of which is declared by proclamation of the President, no vessel registered or enrolled or licensed under the laws of the United States shall, without the approval of the Shipping Board created by such Act of Congress, be sold, leased, or chartered to any person not a citizen of the United States, or transferred to any foreign registry or flag. The Act contains penal provisions prescribing punishment for violations thereof by fine or imprisonment or both, and also contains provisions relating to the forfeiture of the vessel.

The President of the United States by a proclamation under date of February 7th, 1917, having declared that such a national emergency to exist and having admonished all citizens and every person to abstain from violations of this Act I hereby call the attention of persons contemplating the transfer of American vessels in violation of this Act to the provisions thereof.

GEORGE E. ANDERSON,
Consul-General.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1917. 421

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, MIDDLESBRO', GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor-ship

"GLENGYLE,"

Captain O. O. Simpson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917. [422

S.S. "POLYNESIEN,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 23rd inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. 2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

WANTED for Local Shipping Office, Junior PORTUGUESE ASSISTANT.

Apply with copy of references to
Box No. 15,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[423

WANTED.

GOOD SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITER, preference visible model.

Reply to— "T.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[419

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN is required by Shipping Office as a Stenographer and Typist.

For further particulars refer to—
T-I,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[410

WANTED.

A GIRL for Typing and General Office Work.

Apply to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., LTD.
405

NOTICE.

S.S. "BERWINDVALE."

NEITHER the Captain nor the Owners will be Responsible for any Debts incurred by the Crew of the above vessel.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. [415

NOTICE.

WE have been Appointed by MESSRS. McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC., OF NEW YORK, to be their SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong, Macao, Kwong Chow Wan and South China, for the sale of Drugs, Chemicals, Druggists' Sundries and kindred goods.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. 414

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1917. 374

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Honukong, on TUESDAY, 27th March, 1917, at 12 NOON, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917. [413

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. 381

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. [382

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1917. [388

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of $2.50 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. [329

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE of a SPECIAL EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE immediately after the ANNUAL MEETING to be held on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1917, at 4 P.M., in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

A desire has been expressed that the following Resolution shall be put:—

"That Clause 6 of the Rules and Regulations of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE should be amended by the insertion of the word "British" between the word "ten" and the word "Members" in the first line thereof."

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1917. 399

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1917, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1916.
(2) To elect a New Committee.
(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. 411

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order.
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917. [412

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A Class for "Beginners" will commence on MONDAY, 2nd April, 1917.

Application for enrolment should be made to the Undersigned as early as possible.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1917. [398

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[401

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
[402

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange.

Apply— "X. Y. Z.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[322

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings.
97

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—
PEEVY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[102

TO LET.
From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
69

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MAINLAND LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[291

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

"THE RETREAT," No. 58, THE PEAK.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[88

INTIMATION



WATSON'S

OLD BROWN BRANDY

E

QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 316.

[12

DEATHS.

DAWSON.—On March 10th, at Swatow, JOHN MILLER DAWSON, Chief Engineer, Indo-China S. N. Co s.s. *Kwongsang*, aged 49 years.

WICKING.—On February 1st, at Bournemouth, HANNAH, widow of HARRY WICKING, of Hongkong.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 20TH MARCH, 1917.

PROGRESS IN FRANCE.

THE Germans have anticipated the British offensive by retiring from the positions which they held with such tenacity and at the cost of heavy casualties in the summer and autumn of last year. When our forces commenced the "great push" in July, 1916, the initial attack was launched on a front of some 10,000 yards between the Ancre and the Somme. Our main object was to lessen the pressure on Verdun by a threat against the high road running between Bapaume and Peronne. In this we were entirely successful, the Germans being obliged to withdraw a considerable part of their troops operating against the French fortress in order to guard their lines of communication. From the point of view of ground gained, however, the results of the offensive were meagre in the extreme. The British troops had to force their way forward yard by yard over ground which was honeycombed with subterranean fortresses. At almost every step there were fierce hand-to-hand encounters, and no village was surrendered without the most desperate resistance. The enemy chose to represent the slow progress as proof absolute that the Allies could never hope to reach the Rhine. We perceived, on the other hand, in the forward movement a demonstration of the fact that no system of trenches, however elaborately they might be organised and however strongly they might be defended, could withstand the terrible cataract of shells poured upon them from our masses of heavy guns. Throughout the winter, although from force of circumstances the attack could not be pressed so vigorously and unremittingly, the enemy were given no respite, and all the while our munition workers at home have been labouring unceasingly to place more guns and shells at the disposal of our armies in the field in preparation for the advance in the spring, which, it was hoped, would prove to be the last round in the great struggle. The Germans have preferred to retire before our plans were complete. The movement commenced a week ago and has not yet come to a halt. In the first instance, it was thought that the enemy would enter into prepared positions before Bapaume and there face the onslaught of the Allies. Bapaume, however, has been left in our hands, and Peronne, also, has fallen. On Saturday the Allied armies advanced to a distance of six miles on a front of nearly thirty miles, which represents the largest amount of territory regained in a single day on the Western front since the commencement of trench warfare. It would be a mistake to interpret the retirement of the Germans as an indication that their collapse is imminent, but there is little doubt that the war is passing into a new phase, and if the enemy cannot hold the lines which they have been strengthening and solidifying for the past two years there is little reason to believe that they will be more successful in the new positions on which they are falling back. We have heard of the almost incredible rapidity with which roads and railways are being constructed behind our armies with the object of facilitating transport. The enemy are not being given a moment's breathing space, and their difficulties will tend to become greater the farther they go. Bapaume, which Major MORAHT, the German military critic, described months ago as "a little Gibraltar," is the centre of a great system of roadways and railways, all of which are now commanded by the British. The positions lying between Bapaume and Peronne have also been taken and the French, who are co-operating in the movement farther south, have captured the road between Roye and Troyon. The retreat, therefore, is not limited to one section of the line only, but tends to become more widespread as it continues. It is alleged that General HINDENBURG still thinks that a blow can be struck with the greatest effectiveness against Russia, and the present retirement of the German armies in the West may be in accordance with his plan for shortening the line in order to free more men for the Eastern front. In that case the retreat will be continued for some time to come, and it may not be long before a considerable part of Belgium is relieved from the presence of the invader. Such a policy, however, is unquestionably an admission of Germany's growing weakness and cannot fail to have disastrous effect upon the *morale* of the enemy.

During the week ending March 17th, seven Chinese cases of small-pox were reported, of which number six proved fatal. In the same period there were six Chinese cases of enteric fever, of which four proved fatal.

The *Dusseldorfer Generalanzeiger* says:—"It is anticipated that at the beginning of February our commercial U boats will ensure a safe conveyance for letters to China. The packages will be accepted shortly at bureaus to be announced."

A juryman, summoned to attend at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, failed to answer when his name was called. He put in an appearance three-quarters of an hour later, and explained that his absence at the start was due to a lapse of memory. He was fined $10 for his remissness. A hundred dollars is the maximum fine for the offence.

An engagement is announced between Captain H. S. Oldham, Durham Light Infantry, Chief of British Settlement Police, Tientsin, second son of the late W. B. Oldham, C.I.E., and Mrs. Oldham, and grandson of the late General Sir Anthony Stransham, G.C.B., and Kathleen, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Turner, C.M.G., Fusiliers, and Mrs. Turner, of 1, West Halkin-street, S.W.

The Lusitano Recreation Club's annual athletic sports will be held on Easter Monday April 9th.

Colonel Sir Fredic L. Nathan, who has been appointed with Sir Ernley Blackwell and Major Cooper-Key to inquire into the recent explosion in London, is one of the family of remarkable brothers, says the *London and China Express*, three of whom were knighted for their services to the Empire. Sir Frederic is the great explosives expert who was superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder Factory, and left it to manage Nobel's Ardeer works. His younger brother, Sir Matthew, who is the only Jew to have been a Colonial Governor, will be remembered as the Governor of Natal and Hongkong. He resigned the Irish Under-Secretaryship after last year's revolt, and was recently appointed secretary to the Pensions Ministry. Their oldest brother, Sir Nathaniel, who died last February, was Chief Puisne Judge and Attorney-General of Trinidad. Major Nathan, R.E., is well-known in North China as the Agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company. And the youngest brother, Mr. Robert Nathan, has been Under-Secretary to the Government of India and private secretary to the Viceroy. The father, the late Mr. Jonah Nathan, was a member of the firm which had the monopoly of supplying quill pens to the Bank of England; and he did not believe in public schools for his sons.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MORALITY OF BUSINESSMEN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The people who went to Church in an Outport not 1,000 miles from Hongkong were, on a recent Sunday evening, subjected to a harangue by an individual who had the presumption, while occupying the pulpit, to cast aspersions on Businessmen as a class, and to give vent to such remarks as that the principle of business men is (to all intents and purposes) "do or you will be done by." The fact that the individual said to his congregation that some of them may have met other kind of business men but that he had not, rather added to the offence.

I ask you, sir, is it right that anyone, stranger (as this party was) or not, should be allowed by the Trustees of the Church to occupy the pulpit of that Church, the pew-rents in which are to a very great extent paid by the business people (either as Firms or as individuals), and give vent to what are almost libellous remarks? People go to Church to worship, and not to listen to opinions of irresponsible individuals, ignorant of the businessman's idea of Christianity. Our Lord told us that we ought to do unto others as we would have them do unto us, which, put into colloquialism, would read:—"Do as you would be done by." With an experience of well over two and a half decades of Businessmen of many nationalities and in several parts of the world, it is my honest opinion that there is just as much Christian charity in the common or garden Businessman as there is in any member of the class to which the party to whom I refer may belong.

He is welcome to his own opinions for what they are worth, but that he should be allowed to ram these opinions down the throats of a considerable number of businessmen, when they are not in a position to tell him to hold his tongue, is intolerable.

Apologising for taking up your valuable space.—I am, etc.,

A BUSINESSMAN AND A CHRISTIAN.
Saint Patrick's Day, 1917.

CLARKE'S NEW CIRQUE.

It is not often that Hongkong is favoured with a visit from a circus, which fact may account for the large attendance which gathered at the inaugural performance last night of the short season of Clarke's New Cirque at Kowloon. Practically every seat around the spacious ring was occupied. The Chinese are credited with a *penchant* for this form of entertainment, and there was a good sprinkling of natives in the "house." Of the entertainment provided one can only speak in highly favourable terms. Some very clever equestrian work was performed by Miss Clarke and Mr. Clarke, and by Messrs. Clarke, the latter pair giving an exceedingly smart display of juggling on horseback, in combination and individually. A daring display on the flying trapeze by the Aleximes evoked much admiration and applause, the same pair dancing the Argentine Tango with great neatness and precision. The Martinez Troupe were deservedly accorded much applause for their gymnastic and acrobatic displays. The Cirque carries quite a crowd of clowns, and the humorous element was well to the front in a programme the chief characteristics of which were freshness and variety. Messrs. Morris and Vincent were prominent as fun producers, their "business" being marked by originality and resource. The programme concludes with a very meritorious cinematograph display. The Cirque is well worthy of a visit.

THE WAR.

RAPID CHANGES ON WESTERN FRONT.

BIG ALLIED ADVANCE.

GERMANS POISONING WELLS.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

THREE AMERICAN SHIPS TORPEDOED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH ADVANCES.

ENEMY ON THE RUN.

PARIS, March 19th.

A *communiqué* states:—The French advance has continued on a front of over 60 kilometres between the Avre and the Aisne. North of the Avre, French cavalry have entered Nesle. We immediately threw out patrols towards the Somme, and fought several engagements with the enemy rear-guard, which feebly resisted. The French advanced 20 kilometres to the north-east of Lassigny, in the direction of Ham, and further south our cavalry and light detachments, following the valley of the Oise, occupied Noyon at ten in the morning.

Between the Oise and Soissons the whole of the German first line, with the villages of Carlepont, Morsain and Nouvronvingjre fell into our hands. We gained a footing on the plateau north of Soissons and occupied Crouy. We easily repulsed an enemy attack near Rheims. There has been lively artillerying in Champagne, and at Verdun.

A German attack at Chambrettes collapsed.

GERMAN RETREAT EXTENDING.

INTERESTING DESPATCH.

LONDON, March 19th.

A despatch from Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters shows that the British advance is resulting in a very wide extension of the German retreat. The northern and southern pivots of the forward move now represent nearly one-third of our whole line. The enemy is falling back at a rate probably unprecedented since the days succeeding the battle of the Marne. There is no doubt that the mobility of our advance has caused him to much accelerate his retreat, and has led him to quit strong defensive positions rather than let our columns come into close contact with the covering line. Our pursuing tactics have been greatly favoured by the dry weather, and the greatly improved condition of communications. There is a comparatively good surface to the new ground over which we are moving. The correspondent adds that throughout his experience at the front he has never witnessed such activity in the rear of an advance.

THE NEW GAME.

The spirit of the troops is buoyant, and all are anxious to participate in the new game of open warfare.

Bapaume was found to be considerably less damaged than was expected.

The correspondent, specifying the latest progress, mentions a string of towns and villages, the most important of which are Peronne and Chaulnes, which have been captured. In one instance our patrols caught the enemy in the trenches and bomb-attacked with considerable effect.

The correspondent also refers to many fires behind the enemy lines, caused by burning villages, particularly a great conflagration at Peronne. A dastardly act was the poisoning of the wells in the course of the retreat, as perpetrated in German south-west Africa. The Medical Corps certified water supply at Barloux was poisoned, and it is believed that this is being generally carried out. The despatch concludes:—"I have just been informed that British cavalry are pursuing the enemy north of Bapaume."

GERMANY'S FAMOUS WALL OF STEEL.

SERIOUS BREACH MADE.

LONDON, March 19th.

Events on the Western Front are moving with bewildering rapidity, and well-known lines on the maps are changing hourly. The Germans still cling to the formula that they are "withdrawing according to plan," but there is no longer any doubt that a serious breach has been made in Germany's famous wall of steel. The breach extends from Monchy, south-west of Arras, to the Noyon Plateau, a distance of about 100 miles. As the trenches go all the German armies in this sector are falling back towards the Belgian frontier, with the Anglo-French cavalry pursuing. There is, naturally, no question of a general German collapse, but the retreat is certain to have a demoralising influence on the harassed Germans, especially as the main direction of the Anglo-French offensive threatens the most vital part of the German line. Likewise, it also strikes at his communications.

GERMANS POISONING WELLS.

The Allies are now within eight miles of St. Quentin, and five miles from Cambrai, both most important centres. There is considerable speculation as to where the Germans will make their next stand, but, undoubtedly, they will not have undisputed choice of ground. The capture of Noyon was a most important moral and tactical achievement, since it breaks the nose of the German salient which menacingly pointed to Paris. The Germans have left an appalling scene of wanton destruction behind them. Everything possible has been destroyed, except the wire entanglemnts of the trenches, which, in many cases, were intact, but this is nothing compared to the crowning iniquity of poisoning the wells, which have been filled with arsenic.

The German papers are laboriously explaining the retreat. A Munich paper declares that the Germans still hold the initiative, as theey can attack or retreat when they like, and that Hindenburg pursues his way undisturbed, leading his troops forward or backward, but certainly to victory.

PERONNE OCCUPIED.

ANOTHER SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE.

LONDON, March 18th.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—We have occupied Nesle, Chaulnes, and Peronne, and pressed back the German rear-guards.

We have advanced several miles during the last twenty-four hours, to a maximum depth of ten miles on a front of forty-five miles, from the south of Chaulnes to the neighbourhood of Arras. We have also occupied over sixty villages.

Two German raids reached our trenches north-east of Vermelles.

There was great aerial activity on Saturday. We dispersed a number of large German formations, and downed seven machines and damaged and drove down nine. Eight of our machines are missing.

GERMAN WIRELESS.

LONDON, March 19th.

A wireless German official message states:—In the sections of territory we have voluntarily evacuated, between Arras and the Aisne, there has only been fighting at a few points between our covering troops and the enemy's cavalry. The infantry have been more lively.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

MANY POSITIONS TAKEN.

PARIS, March 18th.

A *communiqué* states:—On the whole front between Andechy and the Oise, the enemy is refusing battle. He has abandoned, under our pressure, powerfully and scientifically fortified lines which he has occupied for two years.

Our advance to-day has continued rapidly. Patrols entered Roye and are pursuing the enemy, who blew up the cross roads and streets. Eight hundred inhabitants, whom the Germans had no time to remove, gave an ovation to the troops.

We also occupied Lassigny, and reached and passed, to the north-west thereof, the Roye-Noyon road at several points.

The prisoners taken during the pursuit have not yet been counted.

There has been severe artillery firing in Champagne, on the right bank of the Meuse.

As a reprisal for the burning of Bapaume, a French aeroplane to-day bombed Frankfurt-on-Main.

A DIFFICULT RETREAT.

LONDON, March 18th.

The fall of Bapaume is the climax of the battles on the Somme and the Ancre. Major Morahé, the German military expert, writing five months ago, described Bapaume as "a little Gibraltar," adding, "it would be easier for the Spaniards to capture Gibraltar than for the Anglo-French to capture Bapaume."

The place is a centre of great roads, and, with these commanded by the British, the further retreat of the Germans across the plain stretching into Belgium will be most difficult. It will certainly be on a much bigger scale than hitherto, now that the French are making their pressure felt.

Bapaume is the first big town captured by the Allies in the West since Arras, after the battle of the Marne. Its fall was inevitable when the Germans were expelled from Grevillers and Loupart Wood.

EXTENT OF A DAY'S RETREAT.

PARIS, March 18th.

An expert commentator says that altogether the Germans retreated yesterday on a front of about fifty kilometres and to a depth of about ten kilometres.

This is the largest extent of territory they have lost in a single day since their front was solidfied. It seems unlikely that their retreat will stop there.

BRITISH ENTERING PERONNE.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says our troops are entering Peronne.

IMPORTANT FRENCH PROGRESS.

PARIS, March 18th.

A *communiqué* states:—We made important progress between the Avre and the Oise. We took possession of the whole of the ground between our old lines, and the Roye-Troyon road from Damery to Lagny height.

Lively engagements with detachments of the enemy's rearguard ended in our favour, these in no wise checking our pursuit, which continues to the north of the Rheims region and to the north of Soicheprey.

Several enemy attempts on the Calonne trenches only resulted in enemy losses. We took prisoners.

Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including Lieutenant Guyneymer's thirty-fifth. We brought down ten aeroplanes altogether on the 16th inst.

THE UBIQUITOUS BRITISH.

LONDON, March 18th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, writing on the 18th inst., says the German retreat has been continuous throughout the night, and the area covered thereby has spread very widely.

The news has just arrived that our troops are entering Peronne.

Favoured by fine weather and drying ground, our columns are everywhere pressing the enemy. The scenes of activity behind the lines eclipse even the busiest days in the Somme offensive. The spirit of the troops is one of demonstrative enthusiasm.

GERMAN COMMENT.

LONDON, March 18th.

A German official wireless message states:—Between Arras and the Oise, Anglo-French troops occupied sections of our former positions, including Bapaume, Roye and Noyon, which we evacuated in accordance with plans. Our covering troops inflicted heavy losses.

A French attack to the north of Chambrettes farm failed.

The enemy lost twenty-two aeroplanes, and we lost three.

GERMANS BURNING VILLAGES.

PARIS, March 18th.

M. Marcel Hutin draws attention to the systematic burning of all villages by the retreating Germans, which circumstances totally fail to justify.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

FORCING THE TURKS.

LONDON, March 18th.

A Russian official wireless message says:—In the region of Ognot we occupied an Arabi village.

In the direction of Sakkiz, we occupied Sarana Bana, under difficult conditions, the passages through the snow being higher than a man on horseback. The troops sheltered for the night in snow caverns.

A Zeppelin raided the south-west of Riga.

Our cavalry forced a Turkish column, retiring towards Kermanshah, into the roadless mountains.

We captured a bridge to the west of Kermanshah.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH ADVANCING.

LONDON, March 18th.

A Bulgarian official message admits that the French have succeeded in penetrating an advanced trench to the south of the village of Megovo, north of Monastir.

BULGARIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 18th.

Reuter's correspondent at the Saloniki Headquarters states that during the course of the last two days fighting over a thousand Bulgarians have been taken prisoner.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BAGHDAD.

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL MAUDE.

LONDON, March 18th.

The Press Bureau reports that General Maude has issued a Proclamation in Baghdad, in which he says:—The British have come, not as conquerors, but as liberators, to relieve you of the tyranny and bondage of the Turco-Germans, who have despoiled you and made Baghdad, for twenty years, the centre for assailing British power in Persia and Arabia. The *Entente* hopes the Arab race will again rise to greatness. The Crown invites your representatives to participate in the civil management in collaboration with the British representatives accompanying the Army.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY ACTIVE.

PETROGRAD, March 19th.

A *communiqué* states:—Russian cavalry attacked an enemy column which was falling back on Senneh, in the direction of Kermanshah. The Turks fled in disorder to the trackless mountains.

Fighting continues in the neighbourhood of Kermanshah.

GERMAN MESSAGE.

UNDECISIVE FIGHTING.

LONDON, March 19th.

A German wireless official message states that there has been fighting between Ochrida and Lake Prespa, and northward of Monastir, but no decision has been reached.

EARLIER CABLES.

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKS FLEEING.

LONDON, March 18th.

A Mesopotamia official message says:—Fighting took place on the right bank of the Tigris on Wednesday, when the Turkish rearguards were driven from the ridges to a position covering the railway station at Mushaidie. We captured the position in the early morning of Thursday, and by Friday the whole of the enemy force—the remnants of three divisions—was in full flight in the direction of Samarra.

RUSSIANS TAKE VAN.

LONDON, March 18th.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Russians have entered Van.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DESTROYERS FIRE ON KENTISH COAST.

NO CASUALTIES—SLIGHT DAMAGE.

LONDON, March 19th.

The Press Bureau reports:—Enemy destroyers approached the Kentish coast at 12.45 this morning and fired shells on coast towns.

There were no casualties, and slight damage was done to three houses.

LATER.

The naval raid lasted five minutes. Nine shells were fired.

TORPEDOING OF AMERICAN SHIP.

OUTRAGE AGAINST AMERICAN FLAG.

LONDON, March 19th.

The third engineer of the *City of Memphis* states that the torpedoing was deliberate, and in broad daylight. It was an outrage against the American flag, which they were flying. The Stars and Stripes were painted on the sides of the vessel, and also, in huge letters, U.S.A.

GERMAN SAILORS IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, March 19th.

Seven hundred German sailors, who have been interned at Philadelphia navy yard, are being removed to the forts at Georgia, where regulars will guard them.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICAN STEAMERS SUBMARINED.

LONDON, March 18th.

The American steamers *Illinois* and *City of Memphis* have been sunk, the latter by gun-fire. Part of the crew of the latter vessel has not yet been landed.

The American steamer *Vigilancia* has also been torpedoed without warning.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN ACTIVITY.

ROME, March 18th.

An Italian official message says:—We drove off, with heavy enemy loss, an attack in the Conca Valley, in the Sugana region. The enemy, by heavy artillery fire on Friday night, destroyed the defensive works of the position we gained in the San Pellegrino Valley, on March 4th. We succeeded in occupying the upper portion.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, March 18th.

A telegram from Petrograd, dated 18th instant, states:—"Nicholas Romanoff," as the abdicated Tsar is designated by one of the newspapers, has gone to Livadia.

M. Kerensky has quashed the banishment of the Grad Duke Dmitri and Prince Yusupoff. The monk Rasputin was killed in the latter's garden.

Order is gradually arising out of the food chaos.

CHANGES IN CHURCH SERVICES.

PETROGRAD, March 19th.

The public are generously donating for the common weal. A group of banks has generously given M. Kerensky a million roubles for political purposes.

Prayers for the Tsar and other Imperial personages have been replaced, in the church services, for prayers for "Great Russia and her rulers."

Hundreds of political prisoners have been released at Moscow. Seventeen hundred criminal prisoners have also escaped, but most have been re-arrested.

The Kieff police have unanimously supported the new Government.

In some provincial towns the abdication manifesto was read from the stages of the theatres amid tremendous enthusiasm.

An auspicious incident happened in Petrograd during the week-end, when a procession of 5,000 officers, going to the Duma to declare adherence to the new regime met a column of returning troops, who halted and enthusiastically cheered.

Prices of staple food-stuffs have been fixed.

LAST STRONGHOLD OF THE OLD REGIME.

PETROGRAD, March 19th.

Reuter's correspondent tells a graphic story of the fighting at the Admiralty, which was the last stronghold of the troops of the old regime. At the first sign of the revolutionary movement by the army, M. Khabaloff the General Commanding at Petrograd, overriding the opposition of the naval authorities, ordered a strong force of all arms to occupy the Admiralty. Fourteen cannon and twelve machine-guns were posted at the main entrance. The Revolutionaries began a siege on the following morning. There was a duel between machine-guns and rifles throughout the night, but the superior number of the revolutionaries resulted in the gradual exhaustion of the defenders. The Minister of Marine was notified at daybreak that unless the Admiralty capitualted in twenty minutes it would be razed to the ground by the heavy guns of the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress, across the Neva, which was manned by guardsmen. M. Khabaloff was then persuaded to withdraw his troops, owing to representations that much invaluable apparatus might be destroyed.

Eventually M. Khabaloff ordered the "cease fire," and the garrison surrendered. M. Khabaloff and his staff were arrested after the evacuation, and the mob started pillaging. M. Rodzianko then sent a guard at the Admiralty's request, and the gates and doors were placarded with "protected by the Duma." Steps were also taken to protect the Royal Palace at Tsars Koesolo when the news of the revolution was received. Machine-guns and armoured cars were concentrated. The Guards joined the revolutionary soldiers in due course, but a few officers and soldiers were still within the palace buildings.

The Tsaritsa asked these not to fire, and then addressed the revolutionary officers as follow:—"I am now only a Sister of Mercy with my children."

The Tsarevitch and his sisters have measles.

RED PREDOMINANT.

MOSCOW, March 19th.

During the parade of 33,000 troops many of the regiments prominently displayed red flags, and most of the soldiers and some of the officers wore red favours.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, March 19th.

The remains of the late Duchess of Connaught have been cremated.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE L. 39.

HOW SHE WAS "POTTED."

LONDON, March 18th.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters states that the *L 39* was staggering homewards, having been winged, with a French aeroplane overhauling it, when it was sighted from Compeigne, at daybreak.

An incendiary shell, fired by the anti-aircraft battery, hit the stern of the airship, which, in a few seconds, was a blazing torch. The cargo of bombs exploded before the airship came to the ground.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Compiegne, the Deputy, M. Butin, says when the Zeppelin was falling, four of the crew threw themselves out and came crashing to the ground.

Metal buttons and the clothes of the crew enabled officials to identify the vessel as a naval airship, with a cubic capacity of 50,000 metres, similar to those last brought down in England.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

GERMAN INTERESTS.

PEKING, March 18th.

Holland has taken charge of German interests in China.

Dutch soldiers have disarmed the German Legation Guard.

THE TIENTSIN CONCESSION.

A Peking message states that Chinese armed police occupied the German Concession at Tientsin, with the permission of the Consular authorities.

RUSSIA'S REVOLT.

CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC FAVOURED.

LONDON, March 18th.

The incongruity of the Tsar's manifesto and the actual situation in Petrograd is becoming manifest.

Any idea of an Imperial Regency seems fading.

The latest telegrams from Petrograd show that popular feeling strongly inclines towards a Constitutional Republic, of which the Premier, Prince Lvoff, shall momentarily be the head.

IMPERIAL FLAG LOWERED.

LONDON, March 18th.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that immediately the abdication of the Tsar was announced, the Imperial flag was lowered at the Winter Palace and replaced by a huge red flag. The Constituent Assembly will meet in the Winter Palace.

"HATED OFFICIALS" KILLED.

LONDON, March 18th.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that apart from the killing of a few hated officials, including the Governor of Tver, who resisted the new Government, no bloodshed is reported from the Provinces.

The latest arrests include the Cossack General Recenkampf, the ruthless suppressor of the Revolution of 1905; the ex-Minister M. Krijanowsky, the author of the Electoral Law restricting the suffrage; and Count Kokovtseff. The last-named was seized when he called at the Treasury to draw his salary as a member of the Council of Empire.

M. Pranyk, a member of the Duma, who has been liberated from ten years' imprisonment at Schubssolburg, was given an ovation on appearing in the Duma.

A wonderful reception awaits the venerable Madame Breshkoffsky, styled the grandmother of the Revolution, who has been for twenty years a prisoner in Siberia.

FUTURE GENERATIONS.

LONDON, March 18th.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the ruins of the political prisons will be preserved as historic relics.

SIGNIFICANT FACT.

LONDON, March 18th.

It is noteworthy that General Brusiloff himself authorised the publication in Kieff of the telegrams announcing the revolution.

POLICY OF NEW GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 18th.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says:—The Government has telegraphed to its representatives abroad as follows:—

"The Government, which assumes power at a moment of the gravest external and internal crisis in Russian history, is fully conscious of its immense responsibility. It will apply itself, first, to repairing the overwhelming errors of the past, ensuring order and tranquility in the country, and, finally, to preparing the conditions necessary in order that the sovereign will of the nation may be fully pronounced on its future lot.

"With regard to Foreign Policy, the Cabinet will remain mindful of the international engagements entered into by the fallen *régime*, will honour Russia's word, and will carefully cultivate relations uniting Russia with other friendly and Allied nations. The Government is confident that these relations will become even more intimate and more solid under the new *régime* in Russia, which is resolved to be guided by democratic principles, by the respect which is due to small nations by great nations to the liberty of their development, and by a good understanding between the nations."

The Government re-emphasises that Russia did not will the war, but was a victim of premeditated aggression. She will continue to struggle against the spirit of conquest of a predatory race aiming at the subjection of Europe to the intolerable shame of domination by Prussian militarism.

The manifesto concludes as follows:—"Faithful to the pact which unites her indissolubly to her glorious Allies, Russia is resolved, like them, to assure to the world, at all cost, an era of peace—on the basis of stable national organisation guaranteeing respect for Right and Justice. She will fight by their side against a common enemy until the end; incessantly and unfalteringly. The Government will devote all its energies to preparation for victory, and will apply itself to the task of repairing as quickly as possible the errors of the past, which have hitherto paralysed the aspirations and self-sacrifice of the Russian people, firmly convinced that the marvellous enthusiasm of the whole nation will multiply its strength ten times and hasten the final triumph."

GERMANY'S MISCONCEPTIONS.

A REMARKABLE ARTICLE.

AMSTERDAM, March 18th.

Herr Maximilian Harden, in the course of a remarkable article, says only a blockhead would deny the importance of the fall of Baghdad in changing the power in Asia.

He scornfully refers to the gushing hopes of submarinism, and points out that ruthlessness has merely resulted in the greatest Republics in the world—the United States and China—breaking off relations with Germany. He foreshadows a Triple Alliance, composed of America, China and Japan, vigorously intervening in the war.

FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

PARIS, March 18th.

The Cabinet has resigned.

The sum of £3,000,000 has been subscribed to the New War Loan by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., and its allied Companies.

Will you *still* deal with an enemy whose vicious countrymen are killing our brave comrades by asphyxiating gases?

Sanaphos improves upon and displaces the product of an alien enemy.

The King-Emperor has excluded German-made goods from his palaces, and from the use of his household.

In this His Majesty sets a noble example to his people.

When British manufacturers produce articles to displace German-made goods their enterprise demands the support of all loyal Britishers.

In these times of stress and strain, when your nerves require sustenance and support, take Sanaphos—the ideal reconstructive nerve food—support a British enterprise, oust the German-owned product, and *FOLLOW THE KING-EMPEROR.*

Sir William Taylor, M.D., formerly Principal Medical Officer of H.M. Forces in India, and more recently Surgeon-General of the Forces, is the Chairman of the All-British Company which produces Sanaphos.

It is prepared under the supervision of an eminent British chemist.

Sanaphos is sold at a lower price than the German-owned product which it displaces.

It is a better remedial food, and pleasant in flavour.

Hundreds of Physicians, Hospitals and Nurses testify to its great value.

It gives instantly the substance that makes muscle and strength. It supplies liberally the elements needed by tired nerves and brain—elements which are *not* supplied sufficiently by ordinary food.

Sanaphos, remember, is not a drug-medicine, not a false stimulant. No stimulant gives such real strength as Sanaphos.

It is just food—but its strength gets into your system almost instantly.

Begin To-day

Get your test of Sanaphos. Go to your Retailer. Get a bottle of Sanaphos. Emphasise "*Sanaphos*," and be careful not to accept any German substitute. Three times a day take two teaspoonsful in half a glass of water (or in milk, cocoa, or beef tea). See how quickly it gives new strength to the tired body, tired nerves and tired brain.

Sample Free.

If your Retailer has not Sanaphos, a supply sufficient for a test of its merits will be sent post paid if you mention your Chemist's name and address. Write to the nearest address below, or to The British Milk Products Co., Ltd., 69, Mark Lane, London, England.

SANAPHOS

The Superior British Restorative of Nerve and Tissue. A food reinforcing ordinary diet.

For export markets Sanaphos is put up in bottles, and can be obtained from Chemists at a price which brings it within the reach of all. In case of any difficulty in obtaining it, write for a sample and give the name of your Chemist, and arrangements will be made for regular supplies.

Stocks are held by, and requests for samples should be addressed to: Messrs. Fletcher & Co., and The Queen's Dispensary, Hong Kong.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East: Dakin Bros., Middlesex Street, London, England. [211



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MARTIN'S
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Known as the
"OLD SQUARE"
WHISKY.
ESTABLISHED
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SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:
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BOY'S HAIR CAME OUT IN BUNCHES

Crusty Scale Spread All Over Head. Lost Hours of Sleep.

HEALED BY CUTICURA



"My little boy broke out with little red spots which would run like water and form a crusty scale which spread all over his head. He lost hours of sleep and his hair came out in bunches.

"I was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using one tablet of Soap and one box of Ointment his head was healed." (Signed) John Higgs, 27, Castle St., Barnsley, Yorks. Eng., July 28, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for samples. F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

26-14

STRATEGY AND THE BALKANS

[BY COLONEL FEYLER.]

People talk a great deal about principal fronts and secondary fronts. They will tell you, for example, that the western front is a principal one while the Balkan front is subsidiary. In some respects that is true. In point of fact, the importance of a front depends upon the importance that would attach to the victory upon it. If, for instance, we put the supposition that the Germans destroy the Allied armies in France, they would have peace and the terms of peace in their hands, subject only to such modifications as they might be compelled to make by the Italian, Russian and Roumanian factors in the situation. Again, a German victory on the Roumanian front is disagreeable for the Allies, because it supplies the enemy with certain means of prolonging the struggle, but strategically the elimination of the Roumanian factor makes but trifling alteration in the general position. In particular, it does not put Germany in a position to dictate terms of peace to the Quadruple *Entente*. Thus France is a principal theatre of operations for the Germans and Roumania a secondary one.

But the converse is not always true. A front which is vital for one of the belligerents may be subsidiary for the other, and circumstances might so develop as to make a hitherto subsidiary front a capital one for both belligerents. Let us put the case that the Austro-Hungarians are absolutely defeated by the Russians and Roumanians in Transylvania and compelled to retreat to Budapest, while in the west the German defensive remains unbroken. The question might arise for the Allies, what would be the most advantageous way to exploit this new situation? Would it not perhaps be best to relegate the advance to the Meuse to second place in the scheme in order to reinforce an offensive up the Danube the influence of which would immediately be felt beyond, to the north of the Carpathians, towards the borders of Silesia? If victory enables them to impose peace upon Germany on the Oder as thoroughly and more speedily than on the Rhine, and the conditions are such as to render them able to achieve it, will they not seize the opportunity?

Thus in military operations everything is in a constant state of change because everything rests upon conditions of fact, and facts are in a constant state of development. The good general, like the good government, is the one who foresees events with the shrewdest eye or who, not having foreseen them, recognises them most quickly and applies the most adequate solution to them without the limits of the means at his command.

It is considerations of this kind that warrant the opinion that the operation of the Germans in the Balkans may still eventuate in disappointment for them. From the strategical point of view, this theatre of operations can only procure them successes of secondary military importance. However brilliant the victories may be that they may win there, they will still be incomplete and ineffective to compel the enemy to make peace. They will result in the acquisition of territory and of economic resources, but they will not destroy any essential forces or touch any motive power indispensable to the activity of the enemy; they cannot deprive the Russians, or the French, or the Italians, or the English, of means of maintaining and reconstituting powerfully equipped armies capable of continuing the war in the west and in the east, that is to say, nearer to the vitals of Germany than Germany could approach to the vitals of her enemies as a result of her successes in the Balkans. In order to bring the Quadruple *Entente* to its knees, the Central Empires must deal it crushing blows, both in the west and in the east; any blows that they may deal it in the south may hurt, but cannot knock it out.

Here again the converse is not true. The German attacks are divergent, those of the Allies convergent. Whether the blows are delivered from Paris, or Petrograd or Salonika, they are all aimed at the head, at Berlin if a geographical objective is desired, and consequently all are in the direction of a knock-out. It is only a question of length of leverage of arm, that is, of adequate means. If the means are adequate, the point of departure is immaterial, the objective everything. The place where German might is destroyed is unimportant: that it shall be destroyed is the object to be aimed at.

This illustration of the relative value of fronts for one belligerent or the other is very instructive. It is a lesson in strategy to be remembered for military schools. It is evidence for the truth of that axiom of military instruction that it behoves one to beware of set theories, of ready-made ideas, of fossilisation of thought. As each new fact emerges, observation of the general situation must be constantly renewed in the light of principles, to ascertain the application of these to the particular case, in other words, to discover what operation will most certainly and most speedily achieve the desired object.

Here some one may raise an objection. If the Balkan front is a subsidiary one for the Germans why do their High Command cling to it so obstinately? Why when the Bulgarians are becoming an increasing burden upon them, do they persist in supplying them with reinforcements, to the detriment of their main fronts? Why did the intervention of Roumania induce the German High Command to resume in the Balkans an offensive, at the risk of weakening the resistance of the great armies of the *Entente*? The German officers know their own business, and if they are acting so, it is not without some reason or merely for the pleasure of making mistakes for educational purposes in military schools.

The objection is a natural one, and an interesting one well worth investigation. It is of a kind to throw a fuller light upon questions at issue and perhaps to raise other questions of as vital importance. Let us look into it, and for that purpose let us go back to the real origin of the operations in the Balkans, that is, to the Alliance which brought the Ottoman Empire into the world-conflict on the side of the Central Empires.

It was the Germans who desired this alliance, and from the military point of view it represented the concentration of a new army, and Turkish Army, against the Allies in a new theatre of operations, Western Asia.

This Alliance, which undoubtedly was advantageous from the point of view of Germany's political ambitions, would have been equally advantageous from the point of view of strategy if it had fulfilled the two following indispensible conditions—weakening the Allies in the principal theatres of hostilities without requiring the Germans to weaken themselves proportionately; and of providing for the campaign in Asia means commensurate with the end to be attained.

These conditions were not fulfilled by the Ottoman Alliance. The military object to be attained was the weakening of Great Britain, to be effected by the invasion of Egypt and by the march to the Persian Gulf. The Turks did not secure these advantages for the Germans. Their means were not commensurate with their object. On the contrary, the Germans were obliged to provide them with supplementary resources and these, too, proved inadequate. Thus not only did the means remain insufficient to the requirements, but the principal theatres of the struggle for Germany were deprived of resources which were placed, uselessly, at the service of the Turks. Without having seriously weakened the Allies the Germans have weakened their own forces opposed to them.

THE BULGARIAN ALLIANCE.

The mistake was even more serious. In a region where the German concentrations failed to deal the enemy any decisive blow—where they never could have done so without difficulty and now never can—they induced the enemy to meet them with concentrations which might have resulted in decisive blows if things had turned out so. We know why they did not. The Dardanelles business and the campaign in Mesopotamia were planned badly. But the German mistake, in concentrating as a result of the Ottoman alliance, endured and endures, for the checks in the Dardanelles and at Kut-el-Amara were not so serious as to drive the Allies from the Balkan theatre. They merely compelled them to work out other plans of operations.

The result has been a modification of the relative values of the Balkan front. From being a relatively subsidiary defensive front for the Allies, it has shown a tendency to become a relatively essential offensive front, since it was favourable to the delivery of more or less decisive blows at the Central Empires. Conversely, from being an indirect offensive front for the Germans, it has shown a tendency to become an essential defensive front, since it compelled them to parry there blows which threatened to weaken them decisively.

The next thing was the alliance with Bulgaria. The Bulgarians have been exceedingly ingenuous. They did not see that Germany was throwing them into the cockpit at the precise moment when her High Command was recognising the impossibility of buttressing up Turkey's deficient credit by a subsidy from German resources. Finding themselves unable to parry the blows they had provoked in Asia, the German High Command induced the Bulgarians to take on the risky job.

It is quite arguable that even at that date, and while they still perhaps cherished some brighter hope, they contemplated the possibility of a shortened south-eastern front, an Asiatic front replaced by a Balkan front before which the Turkish army, gradually abandoned to its own devices, would lies as a mere advanced guard. That is what it is at the present moment. The Ottoman Empire is now merely a region outside the theatre of German operations. The south-eastern defensive front is the Bulgarian front. The Bulgarians have succeeded the Turks in the duty of covering the Central Empires.

The offensive against Serbia was the consequence of the alliance with Bulgaria. This alliance was a graft on the initial strategic mistake of the alliance with Turkey. It compelled the German Empire to furnish yet another large contingent of its troops to assist the Bulgarian army in its conquest of Macedonia, which was the stipulated price of the alliance, and generally to assume the risks of the Balkan war.

The intervention of Roumania brought one of these risks prominently into evidence. The last of the German troops in Serbia had hardly left the Balkans when they were obliged to return to meet the Roumanians and support the Bulgarian army.

And here we come to the second of the two questions referred to above: Why should they support the Bulgarians when the Balkan campaign can now be only a source of weakness to Germany? For two reasons, apparently, one political and moral, the other strictly military in its scope.

The military mistake of the Austro-German offensive in the Balkans originated in the desire to place the region of the Straits and of Turkey in Asia under German supremacy. This desire induced the German High Command to strain the normal application of strategy. The object of strategy is the destruction of the enemy with a view to the attainment of a political object. This result is subordinated to the necessary antecedent destruction.

The Imperial High Command reversed the order of these two things. It meant to secure the political result without the preliminary condition of destruction; it sent forces into a region where it was impossible for them to destroy anything of vital importance.

Upon this fundamental error it grafted another, in showing too soon that to take possession of the coveted regions was one of the essential objects of the war and announcing to the German people, who believed what it told them, that the invasion of Serbia and the opening of communications with Constantinople were a definite guarantee that possession would be taken of them. The consequence was that it could not, and cannot, withdraw further in the Balkans without seriously shaking public confidence and without disillusioning the public to a degree that would be no less serious. Retreat would destroy the precarious nature of the victories that were celebrated too soon and also would betray the failure of the essential object of the war which the victories were supposed to have achieved. The scaffolding of the Imperial policy would begin to fall before the eyes of all.

* * *

Hence the obligation on the German High Command to assume the offensive against Roumania in order to protect Bulgaria and preserve its ally, as it had to assist in the Turkish offensive against Egypt and the Caucasus in order to pay the price of the Ottoman alliance, and in the offensive against Serbia in order to pay the Bulgarians. Everything is connected in this succession of bargained offensives and sacrifices in the Balkans, draining resources which would have been invaluable on the Russian front and especially in the West.

The question which arises now is whether the Germans will be able to collect new forces of sufficient strength to destroy the Allies in the West and in Russia, in which case the treaty of peace would rectify the mistake of the premature offensive in the south-east, or whether, failing such destruction, their new forces will enable them to resist long enough to extort from a wearied enemy recognition of the *fait accompli*.

It is this final hand for which the cards are being dealt now and which will be played out in 1917.—*Land and Water.*

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

"ALLIES' DEMANDS ARE MODERATION ITSELF."

STRIKING ADMISSIONS BY HERR HARDEN.

Herr Maximilian Harden has written a remarkable article in which he sets out to prove that the peace terms contained in the Allies' Note to Mr. Wilson do not justify the indignation and scorn which have been heaped on it by every public writer and speaker, from the Kaiser downwards.

ENGLAND'S MAGNANIMITY.

The first thing to which he draws attention is that England wants nothing for herself—that she, in face of sacrifices which even Pitt would not have dared to impose upon his countrymen, renounces "without any words or gesture" all tangible gains. He admits, or rather suggests, that even without any gains England would, after the war, remain the strongest Power on the west of Europe; but the recovery of her position in the world would be slow and painful, and her losses would be felt by her for a generation to come. Yet:

She does not, contrary to the premature predictions made in some quarters, demand the surrender of the Germany navy, and the fact that she does not mention the German colonies shows her readiness to discuss them.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Then comes the question of the expulsion of the Turks from Europe and the surrender of Constantinople to Russia. He maliciously recalls, in brackets, that Treitschke, too, was in favour in confining Turkey to Asia, and observes that this decision of the British is but the result of

the well-intentioned childish twaddle about the fairy land of Middle Europe that should extend from Emden to Bagdad, and would compel England, and therefore the United States, to maintain a permanent alliance with Russia at all costs. Whoever proclaims in large posters that he is clenching his fist in order to humble into the dust everybody who does not belong to his own gang must not be surprised to see alliances formed against him without much scruple as to the resources and quality of the partners. A Germany hostile to the British, the Russians, and the Latins, while wielding a military, political, and economic hegemony between the North Sea and the Persian Gulf—why, rather will the party menaced see the White Tsar enthroned by the Sea of Marmora.

RAMSHACKLE AUSTRIA.

But Herr Harden goes further, and boldly touches upon the sorest point in the Allies' programme—the fate of the nationalities in Austria-Hungary. He declares that the Allies' terms say nothing about "Territorial separation," and may well be taken to mean "Home Rule all round," such as has been promised to the Irish and the Scottish peoples:

Such a plan for the federation of nationalities would be no new thing in Austria—even Bismarck recommended something of that kind—and would be practicable also in Hungary. Germany, too, would do well to act in the terms of Frederick the Great's famous saying by allowing her foreign nationalities to seek their salvation in their own way.

ALSACE LORRAINE.

Lastly, as to the question of Alsace Lorraine, Harden thinks that this demand of the Allies is moderation itself, in comparison with the demand, resounding from every Pan-German mouth, for the annexation of "Belgium, Northern France, Briey, Belfort, Poland, Lithuania, Volhynia, Courland, Serbia, and Montenegro, pieces of Dobrudja and Wallachia, and even Venetia and Egypt."

But is the demand seriously meant? He has "good reason" to think that "the attempt to make a speedy peace will not be shattered against the walls of Strassburg and Metz," and that nine-tenths of the French people would be satisfied with a moral victory over Germany and a "generous gesture" on her part.

Perhaps Harden is too optimistic on the latter point, but the whole article is a striking demonstration of views which are no doubt shared by many sensible Germans, and perhaps—to judge from the indulgence of the Censorship—in the highest Government quarters.—*Daily News.*

NEW GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

APPARENTLY TO FORESTALL ANGER OVER SINKING AN AMERICAN SHIP.

Some curiosity has been aroused by a new form of German propaganda which has chosen the women's clubs in and near New York as its subject.

Within the last few days there has been sent to these clubs copies of a printed circular signed "Macduc." It begins by asserting that since the Allies refuse to consider the peace proposals of Germany, the latter will "triumph over her enemies" by using her submarines to isolate England from the rest of the world, "thereby destroying the life spark of the Entente." It goes on to assert that in such a case "the United States will be drawn into the war" to help England. "But how is this to be done?" Germany, it says, "will be particular not to dangerously arose American antagonism." But—

"The ghost of Machiavelli whispers: 'To the desperate all things are justifiable. Gather a picked crew, dress them in the German naval uniform, place them in an English submarine flying the German flag, and go out and torpedo a big American passenger ship. Be sure to allow your submarine with the German flag to come in view of the passengers on the sinking vessel, and have a few of your English sailors in the German disguise on deck, and let them mock the helpless. Then have British destroyers rush to the doomed ship and rescue a sufficient number of affidavit makers—that they saw with their own eyes a German submarine, with a German crew, who laughed fiendishly at their hideous deed, sink the great American liner See to it that the ship sinks quickly and that many Americans lose their lives. The greater the number, the greater the impetus to immediate hostilities between the United States and Germany. The German Government will make sweeping denials. They may even accuse you of perpetrating the dastardly act, but all will be futile. What you, England, started, the American Press will finish. They will demand war with Germany, and there will be war. And England will ——' The whisper did not complete the sentence."

The circular goes on to argue that, should a great American ship be sent to the bottom, "the mind and hand that struck the blow would not be German, but English." A letter which encloses a specimen of the circular comments:

"Probably it is merely the outpouring of the unbalanced brain of an over-enthusiastic lover of the Fatherland, but in these desperate days it is well not to ignore even such a wildly-worded warning as this."—*N. Y. Times.*

THE FUTURE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

DECLARATION OF POLICY BY MR. LONG.

Addressing a meeting at Westminster City Hall recently, Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, declared that the conquered German colonies would never revert to German rule.

Mr. Long in making this announcement said he was "speaking with knowledge and full responsibility with regard to the German colonies of which we had acquired possession since the war began, and as the representative of the vast Oversea Dominions," and he continued:—

Let no man think that their struggles for these colonies have been in vain. Let no man think that these colonies will ever return to German rule. (Cheers.) It is impossible. Our Oversea Empire will not tolerate any suggestion of the kind. We have been able to rectify mistakes since the war began, and it now rests with the people of this country to help to an early and satisfactory peace, and to take care that they prepare before the war ends to face that other bitter and ruthless contest in trade and commerce which will follow hereafter.

HOME REMEDY WHICH WORKS WONDERS IN MAKING SCRAWNY, UNDEVELOPED MEN AND WOMEN PLUMP AND ATTRACTIVE.

Thin persons, particularly those from ten to thirty pounds under weight, will be interested to learn of a marvellous discovery which puts on flesh at the rate of a pound a day in many instances, rounds out the figure and makes thin folks fat up even if they have been scrawny for years.

Don't shut your eyes and say "Impossible!" Put this new treatment to the test. The test will tell. It is no sign that you must remain skinny and under weight the rest of your life, even if you have vainly tried every "fattener" you ever heard of.

This new discovery calls for no diet stunts, no detention from business. You go about as usual, eat what you like. It is harmless to the most delicate system, and contains no oils, emulsions, nor alcohol. Just a concentrated tabloid which can be taken privately. Your nearest friends need not know what you are doing until you astonish them with a visible and pleasing increase of weight.

Excessive thinness is very mortifying. Thin men never look like "real money." They are pushed aside in the race for success. Bony women are seldom very popular. Dress will not hide skin and bones. All men admire fine figures. Take Sargol and get out of the featherweight class.

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57-8

"THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

A POLICY OF CORRIDORS.

[BY "AN ENGLISHMAN"]

In no passage of his unfortunate speech, now bandied up and down the world, did President Wilson display a darker ignorance of Britain's hopes and aims than in that wherein he discussed "the freedom of the seas."

Had he looked back with half an eye upon our history, he might have discovered that all the sacrifices which we have ever made in war were borne cheerfully for the sake of one ambition—that Britain should rule the waves. The wisdom of making these sacrifices and cherishing this ambition must be apparent to all who will be at the pains to look at a map. Britain, like Japan, is an island kingdom.

Like our gallant Allies of the East, we owe our life and our livelihood to a free access to the sea, in war or in peace. We are a small country which depends for its sustenance upon the open waterways. In times of peace we are willing to share our freedom and immunity with all the world. We have made the ocean as safe as the high roads which traverse the Continent. We have suppressed piracy and we welcome to our ports all those who come thither for the friendly offices of commerce. But in time of war our command of the sea must be exclusive and unchallenged. If we let our enemies sail whither they will or trade with whom they choose, then we hold our throat to the knife, and may as well commit suicide at once.

We regret the President's speech the more because no country lies under a deeper debt of gratitude to the British Fleet than the United States. The Monroe doctrine, dear to the heart of every good American, is maintained by the warships of Great Britain. If we disarmed our ships and threw our big guns into the sea, then that New World, which Monroe and Canning called into being to redress the balance of the Old, would be a prey to any bold pirate who had the ships and the courage to attack it. And while we have acted as the guardians of the ocean for many a century, so we have sought from our strength and skill no other reward, even in time of war, save the privileges of protecting our shores against invasion and of preventing our foes from using the sea as a means of carrying on their commerce and feeding their people.

LANGUAGE WITHOUT MEANING.

Such has been our policy always. Such must be our policy unto the end, unless we are prepared to face the swift, irrevocable destruction of our Empire. For this policy, as I have said, we have fought again and again. Had we surrendered to Napoleon what he called the freedom of the sea, peace would always have been ours for the asking. From the many conversations, held at Tilsit, between Napoleon and the Czar of Russia one thing emerged: If only England would consent to waive the rights which her superiority at sea gave her, there would be an instant sheathing of swords, an instant return of peace and its blessings to a war-worn world.

And Great Britain gave her answer in the King's speech to the Houses of Parliament in 1808. With a proper defiance she picked up Napoleon's challenge. She recognised that henceforth his object would be her entire subjugation, and she did not wince, though all the Powers of the Continent were on his side. She would accept Russia's offer of mediation only when she knew that Russia was in a position to mediate impartially, and when the principles of the basis on which France was ready to negotiate were made known to his Majesty. Meanwhile she guarded, as jealously as ever, the sovereignty of the sea and not for eleven years did peace shine upon her.

What our fathers won by the sword and kept by the sword we shall not surrender. And when President Wilson placidly tell us that "it is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments," he speaks a language which can have no meaning for us. We alone of the great nations, as I have said, exist upon the strength of our Fleet, and the moment we place ourselves in a state of inferiority upon the sea our life and freedom are at an end. Mr. Wilson does not suggest that any other nation should make an equal sacrifice. His policy would inflict no injury upon Germany, which, the heart of a great continent, can increase her wealth and strengthen her defences without ever putting out to sea. Nor can it give us any satisfaction to hear that the limitation of naval armaments "opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies." With our supremacy at sea gone, this question would have nothing more than an academic interest for us. An army which we could not send across the sea would be worse than useless, and if our enemies were "free" to transport an army along one of President Wilson's corridors to the coasts of England, the sooner we made up our minds to be the helots of Europe the better.

LAND CORRIDORS TOO.

We shall never be the helots of Europe because the policy of corridors along which the ships of all nations shall pass at their ease, even in war time, will never be accepted by us. And if there are to be corridors on the sea, why shall there not be corridors on the Continent also? If the freedom of the sea is to be complete there must be added to it the freedom of the land. Why, for instance, in this present conflict should we be debarred from easy access by land to Russia, if this new principle of freedom be accepted? The Russians are our Allies; we wish to exchange with them opinions and commodities.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

ST. HELENA FOR THE KAISER.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN RIGHTS LEAGUE.

Kaiser Wilhelm should be sent to St. Helena, and the United States should unite with Great Britain, France, and their Allies to send him there, in the opinion of George Haven Putnam, President of the American Rights League, who spoke on England's part in the new internationalism before the congregation of the Mount Morris Baptist Church. The recommendation that the exile of Napoleon be repeated in the case of the German Emperor was applauded.

Mr. Putnam began his lecture by saying that "the peace of 1917, or, perhaps, of 1918," should see the rights of all nations guaranteed, especially the rights of the smaller nations, and of peoples, such as the Armenians, who have not formed themselves into nations.

"The powers which have shown themselves unfit to govern other peoples," he continued, "should not be allowed to govern them. I hold that the Turkish Government is such a power."

Discussing the responsibility for the war, Mr. Putnam said:—

"The President spoke heedlessly—and when any man in a position of responsibility speaks heedlessly he also speaks wickedly—when he said that we had no way of knowing the cause of the war. There never was a war of which the cause was so clear. We have all of the documents to show the cause, except the letters that passed between Berlin and Vienna, which brought on the war while England and France were trying to prevent it. If these letters had been honest, if they had upheld the German claim, they would have been made public."

Discussing the Germans, Mr. Putnam said that the Emperor and his counselors believed that their nation was divinely appointed to lead the peoples of the world, that the Emperor spoke the word of the Lord, that no smaller State could be permitted to stand in the way of the development of the empire.

"Such a nation," Mr. Putnam said, "stands in the way of any international settlement. If a people feels that it is called to dominate the world, it cannot enter into a federation of nations on equal terms with other nations. Yet we want Germany in any federation of States; we want the good old Germany of ideals. And we may get this Germany, if the German people themselves, and the rest of the world, get rid of the Prussian power that feels that it must rule the world. There was once a man who wanted to rule the world, with whom civilized Europe could not co-operate, and civilized Europe sent him to St. Helena. And that is the proper place for William of Berlin."

Mr. Putnam then contrasted, from his point of view, the British and German Empires, and said that the British Empire was "the most beneficent" the world had ever seen, that it had done more for dependent peoples than any other: and he instanced India, Egypt, and South Africa.

Returning to the main subject, the speaker said that two theories of government were clashing in the war and would clash after the war—the theory of the "divine State," in which the leaders felt called upon by Providence to rule the world, and the theory of the "human State," which human leaders attempted to govern "in accordance with divine principles." He said that England and France were "human States," and that Germany typified the "divine State." But he said the word "divine" in this connection had no reference to the Deity.

"If the Lord is working through William of Prussia," he said, "it is not the God you and I worship, but the old Scandinavian god, Thor, returned to power."

"In this clash of States," Mr. Putnam said, "on which side does America stand? Where ought we to take a position? We must belong with those nations who are fighting for the human State, for representative government. England and France are fighting our war—and we should be with them. Germany is against us as much as them. The British fleet has maintained the Monroe Policy—Doctrine is an absurd word here—and if anything should happen to the British fleet, Germany would ignore the Monroe Policy, to describe which she has a word that, translated correctly, means, 'damned impertinence.'"

Mr. Putnam said that England, in addition to fighting for freedom for the world, had also given the world the ideal of free trade. In conclusion, the speaker said:—

"We ought to be helping England and France and Belgium now. They are fighting for civilization. It is our fight."—*N.Y. Times.*

But Germany bars the road. She will not permit her enemies to cross her territory to their advantage, and she is in the right of it. And we are in the right of it, too, when we forbid the Germans to use the highway of the sea to our undoing. Therefore, if we are to hear any more of free highways and open corridors, let it be a universal freedom, by land as well as by sea, that is discussed. And since that will never be discussed before the millennium, we may take comfort in the thought that we shall not accept a doctrine which disables us alone and allows all the other nations of the world the full enjoyment of their strength and their position.

Nor can it be said that in peace time we have ever used our supremacy to the detriment of others. We have performed our duties as policemen of the sea with scrupulous justice and unfailing courtesy. And during the war we have obeyed all those laws which are based upon the comity of nations. We have outraged no code; we have committed no murder upon the ocean. The freedom of the seas claimed by Germany—the freedom to drown men and women by submarine—is not the freedom which we claim to possess. And as we shall always refuse to countenance peace without victory, so we shall never forget that the last necessity of an island kingdom is to rule the waves.—*Daily Mail.*

THE GERMANS IN INDIA.

NA-POO.

[BY MAUD DIVER, THE WELL-KNOWN NOVELIST.]

"The faith of India is the consummation of a belief, a trust, a hope engendered by long years of contact with the British nation. It is the result of a deep study of the history of other nations, the acceptance of a destiny to which of their own free will and reasoned argument the people of India deliberately resign themselves."

These words—simple, conclusive, and straight-spoken—strike the keynote of "The Verdict of India," a pamphlet lately written by Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, K.C.I.E.; a pamphlet that deserves to be widely read, marked, and digested, more especially in view of the Government's stately and magnificent design to set India beside the Dominions in the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

In these fifty pages we have a brief yet succinct account of the zeal and the unscrupulous cunning with which Germany has endeavoured to undermine India's loyalty and blacken British character ever since the outbreak of war, not to mention the more insidious pre-war activities that formed part of her vast scheme for peacefully penetrating the whole civilised world.

For more than two years, Sir Mancherjee asserts, the Germans have left no stone unturned to inflame the minds of down-trodden Indians and rouse the indignation of neutral countries against England's gross misgovernment and maltreatment of millions of long-suffering Asiatics. With this end in view they have poured out a regular flood of official "literature" (save the mark!), handbills, and pamphlets. The titles of these precious productions speak for themselves: "India under the British Fist," "English Over-Lordship in India," and so forth.

They have made repeated efforts to suborn the frontier tribes, flattering them with hints of England's weakness and their own skill. They have waxed assiduous in their attentions to the Amir of Afghanistan, "whom perhaps (adds Sir Mancherjee) the Kaiser, in his contemptuous estimate of Oriental character and intelligence, thought to be green and gullible. He has had the Amir's reply long since, and let us hope he now knows better."

They have sedulously stirred up the dregs of sedition and discontent to be found in every community, not excepting their own; nor was it for lack of secret encouragement, funds, and skilful organisation that they failed signally in then attempt to engineer a serious rising against the British in India. Sir Machael O'Dwyer's full account of that hidden drama has revealed that the conspirators were hampered chiefly by the vigilance of the Indian police and the large, passive loyalty of India's own people; those very people whom Germany—in the flaming language of exaggeration—depicts as downtrodden, starved, and exploited by the great "robber State" which it is her sacred mission to destroy.

MALICIOUS ABUSE.

For proof of India's awful plight she has pressed into her service every scourge and plague that periodically devastates the country. "German pamphlets are full of the most hideous descriptions of the sufferings of the people by famines, duly illustrated with pictures of emaciated men and women and groups of corpses; insinuating and even asserting that these portrayed the results of British rule in India!"

This sort of thing would be purely laughable, beneath contempt, but for the possibility that countries out of touch with India and ignorant of the truth may be led to regard these glaring libels as over-coloured statements of fact. For, apart from certain flagrant lies, the German propaganda of wholesale disparagement has been in its way, a triumph of malicious perversion and abuse.

"Every known critic of British rule in India for a century past," says Sir Mancherjee, "has been adroitly misquoted, and every evil, however trifling, laid at its door has been intelligently amplified"; and the main object of his own little pamphlet is not merely to tell the truth about English rule in India but to emphasise publicly the fact that these skilled purveyors of falsehood "have simply scandalised the people of India and heartlessly trifled with their feelings by exploiting their sufferings for the nefarious purpose of venting their own malignancy against the English."

As if in fuller confirmation of India's own verdict comes the statement of Sir Charles Cleveland, Director of Criminal Intelligence, with its further revealings of the persistence and futility of German machinations in the East. His last words, in particular, are worth quoting afresh: I should like to be able to say that the frustration of the plots has been due to the Indian police, and to the branch of that service under me, but I gladly admit that it has been chiefly due to the sanity of the great Indian public which has withheld its support. The German plots seem to have been clumsy, belated, too theoretical, and based on a misunderstanding of Indian character. At the same time, the British Empire owes a great debt to the Indian police for its unswerving loyalty and zeal."

INDIA'S ANSWER.

And Sir Mancherjee's testimony to India's devotion on the one hand and disgust on the other is only rendered the more valuable by his frank recognition of "defects avoidable and unavoidable" in Britain's handling of that complex

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

problem, the Indian Empire; of jars, not infrequent, between ruler and ruled; of the inevitable sprinkling of malcontents eager to fan any spark of sedition to a flame. But over against mistakes in policy, individual indiscretions, aspirations unfulfilled, he sets England's unswerving sense of justice, her noble purpose and high ideals, "that have relatively standardised the measure of these deficiencies," and the liberty of thought and speech that made their exposure possible.

In effect, the writer has set before the world's Court of Appeal England and Germany, accused and accuser, with India and India's people for judge and jury between them. The case is their case first and foremost. Germany has spared no pains to undermine their loyalty. They have been called in support of her libels by the Kaiser himself, and in this brave, straightforward pamphlet he has their answer.

"To India the Kaiser has appealed," says their spokesman; "unto India shall he go. . . . It ill becomes a nation, whose agents have massacred in cold blood the tribe of Herreros; whose rapacity in its African colonies has already had its reward. . . . and whose harrowing acts of cruelty in the present war will, for ages to come, make its name a byword at which humanity will quail—it ill becomes a nation with such antecedents to talk of the oppression and failure of British rule in India. . . . The people of India have seen through and through the motive of this diabolical propaganda, and they scout the foul charges, the proof or disproof of which must depend on their own verdict. That verdict is—that the destinies of their country have been directed in the paths of progress and prosperity by the Government which British genius and statesmanship have established in India; that they are proud of being British citizens; and that it is only by the right and title of that citizenship that they hope to take their proper place in the comity of nations, side by side with the other children of the British Empire."

To those of us who know and love India these things go without saying. But it is well that our Allies and neutral countries—who may have seen her chiefly through German eyes—should be permitted to hear her own verdict and confession of faith pronounced by one of her own people.

A WOMAN'S LETTERS.

THREATS "BY ORDER OF THE KAISER."

A remarkable case was heard at Norwich recently, when Frances Trenerry, a widow, of Queen's Road, was committed for trial for demanding money by menacing letters. In one case, it was stated, accused demanded £25 from a Mrs. Mack. The letter, written on black-edged notepaper, read:—

Madam,—Your son-in-law and his wife are in the hands of German spies. You can save them by obeying our orders. Within fifteen minutes you are to leave your house with all the cash you have and jewellery to the value of £25 done up in a parcel. Drop it over the railings at the corner of Girton-road. Do this, and your dear ones are saved; fail, and their torture starts at once and lasts for a week, when they will be put to a fearful death. Only fifteen minutes. We don't value life. If you do not keep silent about this your life is in danger, for some of your neighbours are in the pay of the German Secret Service, and are all the time on the watch. So beware.

Mrs. Mack telephoned to the police, but before their arrival a large stone crashed through the dining-room window. She afterwards received a second letter, saying:—

Do not rush into neighbour's before reading this, or shots may result. Madam, you know what it means to refuse to obey our orders. What will you say to a rifle shot through your windows, or a bomb? We have our orders to stop at nothing. Your money or your family's lives. Sensible people are paying; others like you who refuse will soon be wiped off the earth.

ALL CIVILIANS TO BE ATTACKED.

A similar letter, said the prosecuting solicitor, was also sent to a Mrs. Beaton, through whose window a large stone was also thrown.

In the third case, of demanding £25 from Miss Callis, headmistress of a private girls' school, the letter ran:—

Madam, the Kaiser has issued the order that all civilians are to be attacked if they fail to meet his demands for money. You as the keeper of so many lives will be the cause of the lives of your pupils all being sacrificed unless you pay his price. This is £25, and the manner of payment is this. Within 15 minutes of the receipt of this note you are to leave your house with cash (mostly cash and £1 or 10s. notes, no other paper money), and jewellery to amount of £25 tied in a parcel and hung so as to fall inside the railings at the corner garden of the house turning from Earlham into Mill Hill-road. If you leave the house for any other purpose, or if any other person, they risk being shot at, and every window in your house will be shattered. No more schooling for you. All your lives at stake. So runs the order of the All Highest.

Here again a large stone was thrown through the window. The police kept observation upon the accused and caught her throwing a stone into the girls' school.

Mrs. Trenerry, who pleaded guilty, said she was asked whether for a certain sum she would do certain things to test the police. She was asked to try how long things could go on undetected. She was asked to trace certain letters to be sent out and she traced dozens. It was a compact that if one was caught the name of the other should not be divulged. She stood alone and would not assist the police as she had given her word of honour.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

MANAPOURI, British str., 1,895, Wilson, 18th March—Saigon 14th March, Rice.—Order.

MEXICO MARU, Japanese str., 3,559, T. Yamaguchi, 19th March—Tacoma 12th February, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SHANTUNG, British str., 1,221, J. Meanthrel, 19th March—Shanghai 15th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TENSHIN MARU, Japanese str., 2,490, M. Taniguchi, 19th March—Japan 11th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Mr. K. Uno and Mr. R. Shimosato.

Mr. Galt, Mr. Cookson, Mr. Watkins, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Harding, Mr. Campbell Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. Cookson.

DEPARTED.

Mr. A. F. Remedios, Mr. Simoes, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hunter, Miss Cory, Miss MacKenzie, Masters F. and P. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, Misses Ramsay, Master Ramsay, Mr. T. G. Rowie, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Mr. Thos. Whitefield, Mr. Frank Race, Mr. M. Mukuhara, Mr. K. Katoyama, Judge Wm. E. Muse, Mr. and Mrs. Duddock and 2 children, Master Gordon, Mr. Y. Oka, Mr. M. Tsuruda, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hales, Mr. and Mrs. Strafford, Capt. E. S. Tindall, Mr. A. Brown, Mr. H. Watanabe, Mr. H. Sudo, Mr. I. Suzuki, and Mr. A. Montano.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Ecuador* from San Francisco left Manila on the 18th, and is expected here on schedule time on the 20th inst., and will leave for San Francisco on the 28th inst.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—Clarke's Cirque at Kowloon, opposite the Railway Station.

Monday, 26th March:—

4 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building.

Tuesday, 27th March:—

11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Noon—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

4 p.m.—The Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong, Annual General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building.

Wednesday, 28th March:

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Noon—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Thursday, 29th March:—

11.30 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

5.30 p.m.—Hongkong Club, Yearly General Meeting.

Friday, 30th March:—

Noon—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Thursday, 22 d Mar. 7 A
MOJI and KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Thursday, 2nd Mar., D'light
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Friday, 23rd Mar., D'light.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 24th Mar., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 24th Mar., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Friday, 30 h Mar., D light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 31st Mar., 3 P.M.

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Full Count of Sumatra Settlements on Coast and Rivers Obtained.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 19th at 1.30—Pressure has decreased quickly over Japan, moderately over Formosa, the Loochoos and the Bonins, and slightly over the southern portion of the area; moderate to considerable increases have occurred over N. China and Manchuria, which are covered by an irregular anti-cyclone of moderate intensity. Depressions are indicated to the north of Yezo and Kiushiu.

Moderate monsoon may be expected along the east and south coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 1.89 inches against an average of 4.70 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate; fine at first, cloudy later.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

19TH MARCH, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather
Vladivostock	6 a.	30.40	22	—	N	3	b
Nemuro	5 a.	29 93	--	—	NW	3	—
Hakodate		30 09	—	—	WNW	4	—
Tokio		30 20	--	—		0	
Kochi		30 05	—	—	SW	1	—
Nagasaki ...		29.93	--	—	W	1	—
Kagoshima ..		29 96	--	—	SSE	3	—
Oshima ...		30 01	--		S	1	—
Naha ...		30 01	--		S	1	—
Ishi'jma. ...		29 97	--		SSE	3	—
Bonin Is. ...		30 1?	--	—	N	1	
Chefoo ...	6 a.	—	—	—		-	—
Weihaiwei ...		30.17	38	72	N	4	b
Hankow ..		—	—	—		—	—
Ichang ...			—	—			—
Kiukiang ...		—	—	—	—	-	—
Changsha ...		—	—	—	—	-	—
Shanghai ...		30.16	43	94	NNW	1	o
Gutzlaff ...		30 11	42	100	S	4	o
Sharp Peak ..		30 05	54	92	NE	2	r
Amoy ...	9 a.	29 94	63	94	WNW	1	bf
Swatow ...	6 a.	—	-	-	-	-	
Taihoku	5 a.	29 94	66	92	SW	2	o
Taichu ...		29.94	69	-		0	o
Tainan ...		29.92	68	—	ENE	2	b
Koshun ...		29 99	73		—	0	b
Pescadores ...		29 93	70		NNW	1	o
Canton ...	6 a.	29 95	66	100		0	dh
Hongkong ...		29 94	63	95	—	0	ol
Gap Rock...		29.95			ENE	2	of
Macao ...		29.96	65	92	ESE	1	rf
Wuchow ..	9 a.	30.04	65	83	N	1	o
Hoihow		—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi ...	7 a.	29 92	69	95	ENE	4	of
Phuilen ...		29.8	70		S	2	of
Tourane ...		29.78	70		ENE	6	b
Cape St. James		29 88	73	87	SE	2	b
Aparri ...	6 a.	29.85	72	86	SE	1	b
Dagupan ...		29 86	72	96		0	o
Manila		29.85	77	91	NNE	2	o
Legaspi ...		29 84	75	96	—	0	o
Tacloban ...		29 84	75	96	N	4	o
Iloilo ...		29.81	75	96		0	o
Surigao ...		29.81	75	96		0	o
Labuan ...		29 78	78	94	E	2	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director*.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, s detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squalls, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 19th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29 91	29.94	29.91
Temperature ...	69	66	75
Humidity ...	83	88	74
Wind Direction ...	East	calm	NW
Force ...	4	0	4
Weather	c	cf	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 18th 70
Lowest open-air Temperature on 19th 65

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 20th to 26th March.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER. H'kong Mean Time.	Height	LOW WATER. H'kong. Mean Time.	Height
		h. m.	ft. in	h. m.	ft. in
Tues.	20	m 7 58	4 5	m 1 37	1 1
		7 14 a	7 0	8 33 a	3 2
Wed.	21	m 8 20	4 8	m 2 2	1 1
		8 10 a	7 1	1 28 a	3 5
Thurs.	22	m 8 46	5 2	m 2 36	1 2
		9 3 a	6 6	2 28 a	3 0
Fri.	23	m 9 15	5 7	m 3 9	1 3
		9 54 a	6 6	3 16 a	3 3
Satur.	24	m 9 45	6 1	m 3 41	1 2
		10 42 a	6 1	4 2 a	3 3
Sun.	25	m 10 17	6 3	m 4 12	2 2
		11 33 a	5 5	4 47 a	3 2
Mon.	26	m 10 54	6 5	m 4 41	2 6
				5 24 a	3 2

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 20th Mar., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 22nd Mar., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 22nd Mar., 4 P.M.
SWATOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 22nd Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 25th Mar., D'light.

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☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. SS. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light, and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36. 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans	...	FRIDAY, 23rd Mar., at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	...	THURSDAY, 29th Mar., at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW.

"HAITAN"	Capt A. E. Hodgins	...	SATURDAY, 24th Mar., at 4 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

24

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Stm from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID,
CARRYING 1ST AND 3RD SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG. about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES, if sailing about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

23

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE { VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE { § SHIDZUOKA MARU, Capt. Noma, 12,500, WEDNESDAY, 28th Mar., at Noon.
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA... { § AWA MARU, Capt. H. yashi, 12,500, TUESDAY, 1st May, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	§ BOMBAY MARU, Capt. Shinohara	8,000	MONDAY,	26th Mar.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	AKI MARU, Capt. Yoshikawa	15,200	FRIDAY,	13th April, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	§ HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser	6,000	SATURDAY,	24th Mar., at 11 A.M.
	KIRIN MARU, Capt Sasaki	6,000	SATURDAY	24th Mar.
	§ K. GA MARU, Capt. Komatsu-zara	12,500	SATURDAY,	7th April, at 11 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

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§ Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information, apply to—

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R. MORI, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos. 293 and 294 5

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong:
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15½ knots ...	MON., 26th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots ...	MON., 2nd April.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots ...	MON., 16th April.
KOREA MARU	16,000 — 18 knots ...	SATUR., 28th April.
SIBERIA MARU	16,000 — 18 knots ...	SATUR., 12th May.
TENYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots ...	WED., 23rd May.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G$609 (£122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G$2.50 ... " G$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO;
THENCE BY
TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

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King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. 687

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.		

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.
(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" SATURDAY, 31st Mar., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU" THURSDAY, 29th Mar., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 75 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745. 49

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For Further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

56

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	5.0 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	4.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays	
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

ELECTRO-PLATING AND REPAIR WORKSHOPS:

OBSERVATION POINT, WANCHAI.

The Electro-Plating Works laid down some years ago have proved a distinct success, both in the high quality of work expeditiously turned out and also in the fact that our clients are saved considerable delay and HEAVY EXPENSE in sending home tarnished metal ware for replating.

This VARIABLE and DAMP CLIMATE will cause both silver and electro-plated metal to tarnish, therefore why allow such eyesores, when it is possible to make equal to new at small cost?

The Workshop Plant has recently been considerably enlarged with additional facilities for BRONZING, ANTIQUE COPPER, OXYDIZED SILVER and other fancy finishes.

SHIPS' FITTINGS.

It is hardly necessary to dilate on the great convenience to shipping firms, in the knowledge that Saloon, Cabin or Deck Fittings, dinner services, etc., can be made equal to new in the shortest time at reasonable cost.

HOUSE AND SHOP FITTINGS.

Brass Bedsteads, Ornaments, Shop Rails and Fittings, etc., all need attention in the course of time, and the benefits of local remedy again appeal strongly.

GOLF CLUBS.

Cleaned and burnished on the shortest notice.

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1917

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

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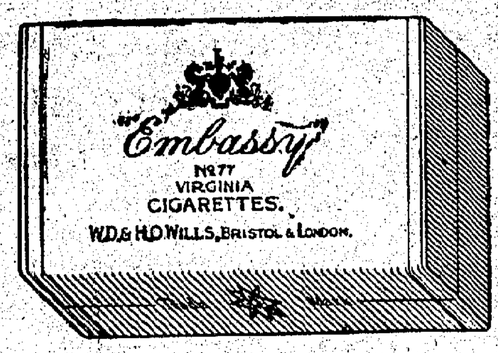
March 19th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/5⅝
Bank Bills, on demand	2/5⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	2/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	2/4⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	2/4⅝
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/5
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	322
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	33⅓
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	55⅜
Credits, at 30 days' sight ...	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ...	108⅛
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos ...	110⅛
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ...	98⅜
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	136⅜
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand ...	3 7/8 p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand ...	28⅝ pm.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand ...	66⅛
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate ...	28.55
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$ 48.70
BAR SILVER, per oz.... ...	35 3/16d

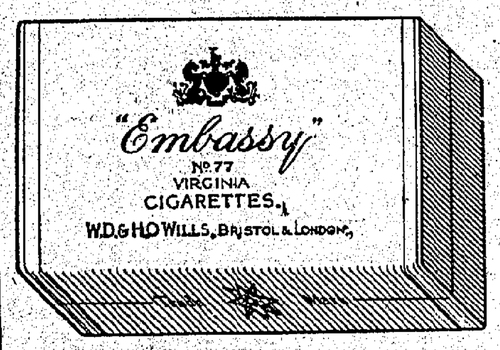
SUBSIDIARY COINS.

		per cent
Hongkong...	20 cents pieces...	$0.08 Premium.
Hongkong	10 " ...	$0.05 "
Canton....	20 " ...	$8.60 discount.
Canton....	10 " ...	$8.70 "

HONGKONG'S FAVOURITE VIRGINIA CIGARETTE.



EMBASSY No. 77,



HAND-MADE FROM SPECIALLY SELECTED LEAF.

15

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 19TH MARCH, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai ...	$125	$680		£4 16/- for 1916
INSURANCES.—				
Cantons	$50	$370		$25 for 1914
China Fires	$20	$155, buy.		$9 for 1914
Hongkong Fires	$50	$352½, buy.		$27 for 1914
North Chinas	£5	Tls.150		27½% for 1915
Unions	$100	$890		$60 for 1914
Yangtszes	$60	$235		$18 for 1914
SHIPPING.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$109, sel. $110, sales		$14 for year ending 30.6.15 $1.25 for 1916 [30.6.15
Canton Steamboats	$15	$19½		
Indo-China Pref.	£5	$41½		3/- int. for 1916
Do. Def.	£5	$127, sellers		10/- int. for 1916
				$2.10 for year ending 30.4.16
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$33		
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugars	$100	$125, buy.	$125½, buy.	$12 for 1915
Malabon Sugars	P30	$33		Ps. 5 for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—				$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916.
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$81		
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$126, buyers	$126½, buy.	$2½ int. for 1916
Shanghai Docks	Tls.100	Tls. 88½, sal.		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.4.16
LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—				
Central Estates	$100	$93		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$102		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$93, buyers		$7 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$6.60		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$30	$33		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$70, buyers		$5.25 for 1916
OILS.—				
Langkats	G10	Tls. 19, buy.		Tl. 1 for year ending 31.10.15
Shells	£1	103/-		2/- int. account 1916
Ural Caspian	£1	28/-		9% for 1915/16
MINING.—				
Kailans	£1	36/-		1/- int. act. year ending 30.6.16
Raubs	£1	$2.35		None since 1910
Tronoh	£1	30/-		4/- int. account 1916
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 1.50, buy.		Tls. 9 for year ending 31.10.16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 13½, buy.		T. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 120, sal.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	(Tls. 5, buy. 5½, sales		Nil for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS.—				
China Borneos	$12	$8, buyers		72 cents for 1915
China Lights	$5	$4.70, buy.		None since 1906
China Providents	$10	$8.10		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$5	$24		$3 for year ending 31.7.16
Green Island Cement	$10	$8.80, x.R. b.		60 cents for 1915
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$49		$2.25 for year ending 29.2.16
Hongkong Ices	$25	$160		$2 int. account 1916
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$29, sales		$2 and bonus of $1 for 1916
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		None for year ending 31.5.16
Hongkong Trams	5/-	$7.20		Int. 7% account 1916
Peak Trams Old	$10	$9.80		7% for year ending do. [30.4.16
Do. New	$1	$1		25 cents for year ending 31.5.16
Steam Laundries	$5	$3½		$1.25 for 1916
Union Waterboats	$10	$16½, buyers		70 cents for 1915
Watson & Co.	$10	$8½, buyers		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$6		

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency)	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.00	65 p. c.	—
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$11.90	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.40	30 p. c.	—
Kedah	$1	Apl.	$4.40	42½ p. c.	20 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$3.25	40 p. c.	15 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	$1	Aug.	$2.40 c.d.	30 p. c.	—
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.80 c.d.	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.40	25 p. c.	—
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$5.00 x.d.	23 p. c.	12½ p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$23.00 c.d.	25 p. c.	20 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London ...			8/3		

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

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Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1917. [9

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Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Special loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [182

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [141

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 15,000,000
Reserve Funds " 5,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PENAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOMBABAIA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

N. YANAGITA Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1917. [104

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital£1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid-up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 550,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [82

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

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